THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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MERRYMAN'S

RAW-BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE FOR COTTON.

PRICE $45 00 PER TON IN BALTIMORE.

THIS PHOSPHATE HAS PROVED ITSELF to be the CHEAPEST, and fully equal to any in the market—UNSURPASSED by the highest-priced Guanos. Its adaptation to COTTON, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, TOBACCO, GARDEN TRUCK, GRASSES, &c., has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. Finely ground and suitable for Drilling. Put up in bags of 167 lbs. each.

O. P. MERRYMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, SAMPSON Co., N. C., November 25, 1869.

MESSRS. O. P. MERRYMAN & Co., Baltimore, Md. Dear Sirs—I reply to yours of the 16th inst, inquiring the result of your Fertilizer on cotton, we state that we applied 200 lbs. to the acre. It did well—we think it about doubled the yield. The staple is very good. The land is only ordinary, and cultivated last year in sweet potatoes. We are highly pleased with your Fertilizer for cotton, and are satisfied that it is preferable to other kinds in use.

Very respectfully yours,

PATRICK MURPHY,
CHARLES J. WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 24, 1869.

MESSRS. STENHOUSE, MACAULEY & Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Gentlemen: In reply to your enquiry in regard to the action of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate purchased of you, I take pleasure in making the following statement: I have applied 150 pounds to the acre on an old field, which would yield about six bushels corn to the acre without the use of any Fertilizer, and the yield will be at least fourteen bushels to the acre, and that too with a very unfavorable season. I have also used a large quantity on cotton, and find the advantages to be equal to that of the Chesapeake and Pacific Guano, which were applied side by side, in the same field. I have also applied it to several root crops with a very satisfactory result.

Respectfully,

J. P. ALEXANDER.

Send for circular containing other testimonials from different sections of the State.

jan 21 50-2mch

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. dec 11-44-3m

TO CONSUMTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

nov 12 39-w3mch

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar steet, New York.

nov 12 39-w3mch

IMPORTANT SALE OF COTTON LANDS IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the Superior Court of Duplin County, the subscriber will on the 7th day of March, 1870, offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Kenansville, the following valuable tracts of Cotton Lands belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Hill, deceased, to wit: The Arcola Place near Faison's Depot, on the east side of the W. W. R. R., containing about 770 acres of very superior Lands, located in a healthy and desirable neighborhood. The Bear Swamp Plantation contains 7-4 acres of valuable Lands. This tract will be sold subject to the life estate of Mrs. Hill, widow of Dr. Thomas Hill. Also two other tracts, one one known as the tract purchased from Zilas and James Jemagan. The other known as deceased's Holly Swamp place. Said tracts of lands will be divided to suit purchasers. Purchasers will be required to give note with approved sureties, payable in eight months after date for nine-tenths of the purchase money and pay one-tenth cash.

Title withheld until the whole is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Receiver.

jan 21 50-tsch

PURSUANT

TO AUTHORITY vested in me by virtue of a deed of trust executed by Spaight Hill, I shall, on the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Court House door in Kenansville, offer for sale to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of LAND near Faison's Depot, known as the Rhodes place, containing 840 acres. This tract of Land is situated in one of the best cotton growing sections of North Carolina, and is considered very superior Lands well adapted to the growth of Cotton, &c., &c.—This is the chance for a bargain. Terms of sale one-tenth cash, and the balance to be secured by note with approved sureties, payable eight months after date.

Title retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Trustee.

jan 21 50-tsch

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE

OF THE

"LODI MANUFACTURING CO."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for *half the price* of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in market. It is made entirely from the night-soil, offal, &c., of New York City. Price delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton. Pamphlet &c., giving full information sent on application to

JAMES T. FOSTER,
Box 3139 N. Y. P. O.

Office 66 Courtlandt Street, New York.

For sale by SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington, at $30 per ton.

dec 24 46-w3mch

WARNING.

A SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE right for the States of North and South Carolina for the manufacture and sale of **A. Baldwin's Patent Glass Submerged Double-Acting Force Pump**, I hereby forewarn, under the penalty of the law, any person from infringing upon my rights in the same. Intending to manufacture and sell the same, I would be pleased to confer with parties wanting them. The price will range from $20 to $30, according to the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, throwing 30 gallons of water per minute; and No. 2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, prics given on application. This pump has no friction, and the packing will last for fifteen years in a good well. Directions will accompany the pump for putting it up, which can be done in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at Tarboro, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—All orders addressed to me at either of the places named will receive prompt attention.

J. L. KITCHEN,

nov 26 42 6m

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

oct 22 37-1ych

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF HAWES & CO. IS DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

All parties owing the above firm will please make immediate payment, and all persons having accounts will present them for settlement.

J. R. HAWES,
D. P. BLAND.

January 21st, 1870.

jan 28 51-2t*

SHELL LIME.

WE HAVE EFFECTED ARRANGEMENTS by which we can deliver PURE SHELL LIME (slaked with salt water) at this place, or at any station on the W. & W. R. R., south of and including Goldsboro', for $10 50 per ton. Orders accompanied with cash or produce will be promptly attended to.

VICK & MEBANE.

jan 13 91-6td,4tw

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill for the better protection of life and property was taken up and discussed until the late hour of eleven.

Messrs. Walker, Cook and Jones, of Wake, spoke in favor of the bill.

Messrs. Jones, of Mecklenburg, Beeman and Robbins opposed its passage.

Mr. Beeman withdrew his motion to non concur, and the motion will the Senate concur was substituted.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Hyman (col.), the previous question was called, and the amendments were concurred in by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Eppes (col.), Forkner, Galloway (Col.), Harrington, Hyman (col.), Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Richardson, Respass, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens, Welker and Winstead—25

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Cherry, Graham, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Legg, Lindsay, Love, Mason, Melchor, McLaughlin, Murphy, Robbins, Scott, Whiteside and Wilson—17.

Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

NOTE.—Mr. Lindsay said in explanation of his vote, that he did not vote against the amendments, because he thought they were good so far as they went, but to vote to concur, he considered would be a vote to sustain the bill as amended. This was the position taken by those Senators who voted against concurrence.

NOTE.—Objection was raised to having the proceedings of a meeting held by the citizens of Orange in reference to this subject, read from the Clerk's desk; Chair ruled that it was not strictly in order, and if there was objection, they could not be read. Mr. Graham requested that they should be read, but the objection was insisted on.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870.

Messrs. Sweet and Etheridge were allowed to record their votes in the *affirmative* on the bill entitled "An act for the better protection of life and property."

BILL INTRODUCED.

By A. H. Galloway, colored, to incorporate the Peoples Building and Loan Association. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The consideration of the bill entitled "an act to restore the credit of the State, and to facilitate the completion of the unfinished Railroads, was resumed.

SYNOPSIS.

The first section requires all Presidents or other officers of Railroads, who have received State bonds since May, 1865, whether such officer is now in office or not, to make a statement to the Governor and Superintendent of Public Works; 1st, what amount of bonds he received; 2d, what amount of such bonds were sold; 3d, what amount of such bonds have been hypothecated, for what purpose, and how much was realized; and 4th, what amount of such bonds were unsold or turned over to his successor, and whether any interest has been received on unsold bonds.

Sec. 2d requires these statements to be made on oath.

Sec. 3d requires all unsold bonds, or securities for which bonds may have been exchanged, to be returned to the Treasury or deposited in some solvent bank.

Sec. 4th requires the Governor to notify such President or other officer within five days after the passage of the act, to comply with the requirements of the first section.

Sec. 5th gives such officer thirty days to comply.

Sec. 6th provides that bonds and securities required to be returned to the Treasurer may be redelivered to the proper officer of the Company on satisfactory evidence that a certain amount of work has been done, the redelivery to be in proportion to the work.

Sec. 7th requires bonds, &c., so redelivered, to be stamped, so as to show they had been surrendered and again delivered.

Sec. 8 forbids the Treasurer from paying any bonds until so redelivered and stamped.

Sec. 9 imposes penalty of imprisonment and fine on any President refusing to comply with the requisitions of this act; prosecution to be brought (sec. 10) in the Superior Court of Wake, or may be transferred to some other county for cause.

Sec 11, the Attorney General is required also to bring civil suit against any President failing to comply, and demand a receiver, &c.

The remaining sections provide for the manner of moving, &c., in case of defaulting; the last section declaring the introduction of this bill notice against any further sale until the matter is disposed of.

The most important amendments adopted are as follows, to wit:

Mr. Welker proposed to amend the bill so that when the bonds are returned, that they shall not be sold for less than 60 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Cook, Henry Eppes, colored, and A. H. Galloway, colored, voted against its adoption.

Mr. Etheridge offered the following as a new section, to wit:

In case any President or other officer, who may not come within the provisions of this act, shall be absent from or reside beyond the limits of this State, and shall, upon the notification of the Governor, refuse or neglect to answer or otherwise appear to any action instituted in this act, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby required, to make a requisition and demand for any such President or other officer upon the Governor of any State where such President or other officer may be at the time, or in which he may reside.

Messrs. Cook, Galloway, (col.,) Lassiter, Martindale and Smith voted against its adoption.

Mr. Robbins offered the following amendment, to wit:

That no special tax shall be levied to pay interest on the bonds which may at any time be on deposit in the Treasury, according to the provisions of this act; and the ratio of special tax directed to be levied in each appropriation act, shall be diminished in the same proportion as the amount of such bonds on deposit bears to the whole amount of bonds appropriated in each appropriation act respectively; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to inform the County Commissioners of the several counties from time to time what per cent. of special tax must be laid on property so as to carry out the provisions of this section in its true intent and meaning.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Cherry, Etheridge, Flythe, Graham, Harrington, Hawkins, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, McLaughlin, Murphy, Richardson, Respass, Robbins, Scott, Welker, White, Whiteside and Wilson—28 and

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Beeman, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Eppes, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Hyman, co., Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Smith and Stephens—17.

Mr. Shoffner offered a substitute for the whole bill, which was voted down, and the bill as amended finally passed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

The bill for the new county of Dare passed its second reading and was made the special order for to-morrow 11 o'clock.

Captain Robinson called up his resolution introduced before the recess in regard to the interpretation of the school bill, he declared that the bill as it now appeared on the statute book was not the bill passed by this Legislature. The position of Captain Robinson was sustained by Messrs. Moore, Leary, Ingram and Justice.

Leary (col.) said he voted with the minority on the passage of the bill, as it now stood it was as he wished it to be, but it was not as the House had made it, and therefore he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Ingram endorsed all that had been said by Capt. Robinson. This was no party question; a gross wrong had been perpetrated upon the Legislature and the State—and he wished to find out the guilty parties.

Mr. Justice said he was at heart a Republican; facts were stubborn things; the School Bill did not read as it was passed by the law-making power; a fraud had been perpetrated; he did not say who did it, but he wished to find out; and these resolutions should have his hearty support.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, said the board of education had made contracts under the law and we could do nothing to repeal or vitiate their contracts. The gentleman might introduce a law to repeal, but he should vote against it, for the law was now as he wished it.

Capt. Robinson asked if he understood the gentleman from Chowan to say that he would oppose any law to repeal the interpolated sections of a bill.

Mr. Moore said he would, but subsequently changed his position and said he would join with gentlemen to strike the interpolated clauses from the statute book.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, 1870.

Mr. Winstead in the Chair.

FROM THE HOUSE.

The following bills were transmitted from the House, which were referred to appropriate committees, viz:

Bill to incorporate the town of Mt. Olive in the county of Wayne.

Bill to incorporate Reversion Manufacturing Company.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Duplin county to levy a special tax.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Robeson county to issue bonds.

Bill to establish the Special Court in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern, with amendments, asking the concurrence of the Senate.

A. H. Galloway, colored, moved that the Senate do not concur, which motion prevailed.

Mr. W. L. Scott, one of the Committee on Investigation, came before the bar of the Senate and was qualified to enter upon his duties.

The morning session was consumed in the discussion and passage of a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Orange county to issue bonds.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 26.

Mr. Justice arose to a question in regard to the attack on him by the Standard, the allegations he pronounced as false and cowardly. During his remarks he said that the Standard in doing the State printing was charging enormously and was perpetrating a swindle upon the people, &c., &c. He denounced Littlefield and his partisans in bitter terms, and charged that they were bringing disgrace upon the Republican party.

On motion of Mr. Justice, the rules were suspended and the following resolutions introduced by himself on yesterday, was taken up: Whereas there appears in the public laws of 1868-'69 an act to authorize His Excellency the Governor to appoint a State Printer; and, whereas, the members of this House never intended to pass any such act, therefore

Resolved, That we regard the appointment of M. S. Littlefield as State Printer and Binder as creating a monopoly contrary to the true meaning and intention of the constitution.

Resolved, That M. S. Littlefield be and he is hereby respectfully requested to resign as State Printer and Binder, to the end that this General Assembly may provide for the State printing and binding on the best and cheapest plan.

Mr. Justice said he introduced the resolution from the purest motives. It was well known that the act as it appears published in the Public Laws of 1868-69 was not such a law as this House intended to pass, &c.

He was authorized to say that the State printing could be done for much less, and the binding done for just one-half of what the present State Printer now charges the State.

He regarded the act referred to as violating the Constitution by creating a monopoly, &c.

He could not as an honest man and Republican endorse the conduct of M. S. Littlefield, and called upon members as representatives of the people to examine this matter thoroughly, and then as guardians of the people's interest to act as their consciences directed.

Mr. Sinclair opposed the resolution, and made remarks in defense of the course of M. S. Littlefield, &c., &c. He (Mr. S.) said that the handful of Conservative members had succeeded in demoralizing the Republican party in this House, with its two-third majority. He charged that these measures aimed at certain parties were inaugurated for the purpose of having some influence in the coming elections. It looked too much like a death-bed repentance, and he thought the party should now stand up to its past policy, and not desert its friends and supporters, &c.

Mr. Smith, or Martin, moved to make the matter special order for Monday at 11 o'clock, but if a vote was forced to-day he should be compelled to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Ingram supported the resolution. During his remarks he said that while this House was engaged in making huge appropriations, General Littlefield and Laflin were always on hand; there was no difficulty in finding them, but now these gentlemen were making themselves exceedingly scarce, and he (Mr. Ingram) thought that the State printing had been mismanaged as well as Railroad bonds, and he thought the circumstances surrounding this matter as well as Railroad matters went to prove there had been foul play, &c. He opposed the motion to postpone.

Harris of Wake, col., spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Hinnant, (Chairman of Committee on Enrollment), arose to a question of privilege. His attention being called to a law giving the Governor the power to appoint a State Printer he went immediately to the Secretary's office and examined the enrolled bills; on examination found the enrolled bill properly endorsed with his genuine signature, he then made a search for the engrossed bill and failed to find it, though he found that the bill had passed the Senate on the 9th of April, 1869, and had been properly endorsed, but there was no endorsement to show that it had been sent to the House at any time, &c. The flow of business at the close of last session was the cause of the Committee on Enrolled Bills not having examined the original bill as they should have done, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Martin, withdrew his motion to postpone.

Harris, of Wake, col., offered a substitute raising a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Justice, Ames and Argo, to investigate any alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the office.

Mr. Downing opposed the resolution and charged that the introducer of it was actuated by motives of personal hostility, &c.

Mr. Justice denied the charge, saying that because he had the nerve and manliness to protest against the continuance of this swindle upon the people, the Standard, assisted by its pets in this House, was endeavoring to frown him down. He was actuated by no personal motive, but Littlefield was charged all over this State (and out of it to) with being a corrupt man, and guilty of stupendous frauds, and instead of meeting those charges like an honest man (if he is one), boldly confronting his accusers and daring them to the proof, he absconds and shirks all investigation.

The records of the Court would show that he gave a fictitious note for illegal purposes. If the Republican party expected to live and thrive in this State they would have to throw overboard dishonest leaders and show they intended to act honestly by the people. If the Republican party required him to stifle his own convictions of right and wrong, and endeavored to apply the party lash when an honest man refused to support a dishonest measure to suit the dishonest purposes of a few dishonest men, then he wished to see the party die and would help to kill it, &c. He concluded by charging that there had been serious frauds perpetrated in the publication of the laws.

After some further debate the substitute offered by Harris, of Wake, col., was put to a vote and rejected by vote of yeas 34, nays 50.

Mr. Justice called the previous question upon his resolution.

The call being sustained the resolution was put to a vote and adopted by the following ballot:

YEAS—Argo, Armstrong, Barnes, Boddie, Carson, Clayton, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Gilbert, Green, Grier, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Proffitt, Robinson Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Vestal, Waldrop, Welch, Whitley Williams, of Harnett—Yeas 52.

NAYS—Ames, Ashworth, Barnett, Blair, Cherry, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, French, Gahagan, Gunter, Hayes, Hendricks, Hodgin, Hoffman, Horney, Kelly, of Moore, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Pearson, Peck, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Sinclair, Simonds, Sweat, Sykes, Vest, White, Williamson, Wilson—Nays 31.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, asking the consent of the State to the purchase of certain lands in the State for national cemeteries by the United States, &c.

On motion of Mr. French, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to prepare a bill to suit the case.

By Mr. French: A bill granting the consent of the State to the purchase of lands in Wilmington by the United States for the erection of a Custom House, &c.; lies over.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to lay off and establish the county of Dare.

Mr. Jarvis made the point of order that this bill was substantially the same as a bill which this House had some two or three weeks ago indefinitely postponed; therefore, the House could not this session act on this one.

Pending a decision on the question, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27th, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Graham: To require the Supreme Court of North Carolina to examine applicants who may apply for license to practice law. Referred.

A. H. Galloway, col.: Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State to exert themselves to have the tariff increased on *Foreign Rice* and *Peanuts*. That their production in the South may be made profitable. Lies over.

FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the House asking for a Committee of Conference on the bill to establish a Criminal Court in the cities of Wilmington and Newberne, which was concurred in, and the President announced Mr. Murphy and A. H. Galloway (col.) the Senate board of said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Beall, his resolution setting forth that the Superior Court records of Wake furnish evidence of fraud and corruption on the part of Milton S. Littlefield, State Printer, and requesting the Governor to remove him, was taken up.

Mr. Moore of Carteret moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost.

Mr. Love offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Beall's resolution to-wit:

WHEREAS, At the last session of the General Assembly that Gen. Milton S. Littlefield, who by virtue of the Governor's authority, is State Printer and Binder and President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, did absent himself from the State so that he could not be brought before the "investigating Committee," raised by joint resolution on "bribery and corruption;" *and whereas*, at the present session of the General Assembly, on the very night of the day that the Treasurer of the State was called before the Bar of the House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole to answer questions in relation to frauds in Railroad bonds, the said Littlefield, who is said to be cognizant of said frauds again precipitately left the State; *and whereas*, it is now about sixty days since said Printer, Binder and President as aforesaid left the State between two days, with charges of fraud daily published against him; *and whereas*, said Littlefield is perfectly oblivious to all such charges; *and whereas*, every member of this General Assembly is knowing to the fact that Dr. Hawkins, President of the Chatham Railroad, certified on oath before the investigating committee aforesaid, that he paid said Littlefield a fee to get a bill through this Legislature appropriating $2,000,000 to said Chatham Railroad; *and whereas*, the Grand Jury of Wake county did, at Spring Term 1869, present said Littlefield for attempts to bribe members of this General Assembly; *and whereas*, it is published in the newspapers of New York and Philadelphia, that the said Littlefield, with others, has very recently been engaged in fraudulent uses of the bonds of this State; *and whereas*, it is published in papers in the State of Florida, that the said Littlefield has been presented by a Grand Jury in that State, for criminal conduct in connection with the Railroads and canals of Florida; *and whereas*, the records of the Superior Court of Wake county—Shaffer vs. Littlefield and others—show that said Littlefield did, in December, 1868, sign a promissory note for $3,000, with the apparent design of swindling innocent parties to the amount of said sum, said note having been, according to the oath of one Churchhill, the Agent of said Littlefield, given by said Littlefield to a fictitious person, and without consideration, as appears by the records of said Court; Therefore

Resolved, By the Senate, that the said Milton S. Littlefield is not a proper person to be State Printer, Binder and President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and that the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to take immediate steps for the removal of the said Littlefield from the several positions aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate furnish the Governor with a certified copy of this resolution, immediately after its passage.

Mr. Lassiter said he had not considered the subject thoroughly, but was of the impression that the best mode to accomplish the object would be to repeal the act giving the Governor the appointing power.

Mr. Beall said he introduced a bill this morning to repeal the act alluded to by the Senator, and moved a suspension of the rules in order to put it through its several readings, and the Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Graham said he had examined the Journal of the Senate and could find no record that such a bill had passed the Senate at all, the bill was introduced late in the session and might have been ratified by the officers of both Houses, but he did not believe it ever passed the General Assembly in a legal manner; he thought the matter should be looked into, and if true it was not a law, and it should not be recognized as such.

Mr. Beall said he had heard the rumor before that the bill did not pass in a legal manner, and had taken some pains to ascertain the facts. In company with Mr. Hinnant they had examined the Journals carefully, and the only record made was that the bill passed its several readings without any vote being given; they examined further and found no evidence that the bill had ever been engrossed before it went to the House, though the bill was in the office of the Secretary of State and signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, this was all the information he could obtain upon the subject.

A. H. Galloway, col. said he was surprised at the course of certain Senators who were supporting the resolution; some of them who were assailing the character of M. S. Littlefield, even the very men who were fed and clothed by his benevolence are now showing their gratitude by stabbing him in his absence under the fifth rib. He was also surprised at the Republicans of the General Assembly who have a large majority, for allowing the Democrats to use them as tools. He should believe the charges in the resolution false until he (Littlefield) is proven to be guilty by a jury of his countrymen.

Mr. Lindsay said he did not wish to do any man injustice, but he desired to have this matter thoroughly investigated. He hoped the motion to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee would be voted down and moved that it be referred to a select commitiee of three.

Mr. Jones, of Columbus, followed in a speech of some length, in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Brogden did not like the spirit of the resolutions and argued in favor of postponement.

The motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, to refer to the Judiciary Committee was voted down.

Mr. Lindsay's motion to refer to a special Committee was voted down.

Mr. Graham called the previous question, it was voted down.

Mr. Martindale moved to postpone its further consideration until Thursday next at 11 o'clock which was voted down.

Mr. Blythe moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Public Printing, which was voted down.

Mr. Lindsay moved to strike out the preamble of the substitute which was voted down.

A. H. Galloway, col., moved to lay the substitute on the table which was lost.

The substitute was voted down by the following vote.

AYES—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Brogden, Graham, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Love, Mason, Melchor, McLaughlin, Murphy, Robbins, Scott, Whiteside, Winstead and Wilson.—16

NAYS—Messrs. Beeman, Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis Epps, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, col., Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Respass, Shofner, Smith, Stephens, Sweet and Welker—24 and the original resolution was voted down by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall Brogden, Graham, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Love, Melchor, McLaughlin, Murphy, Robbins, Scott, Whiteside, Winstead, and Wilson.—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Beeman, Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, col., Hawkins, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Respass, Shoffner, Smith, Stevens, Sweet, Welker and White—25

On motion the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1870.

PETITIONS.

Mr. French presented a petition in regard to a petition relative to cutting a canal from Colly Creek to Black River.—Lies over.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. French: A bill to incorporate the Excelsior Planting Company. Referred.

By the same: A bill in behalf of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Referred.

On motion of Eagles, col., a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Committee—3 on the part of the House and 2 on the part of the Senate—to take into consideration amendments to the bill in relation to the Special Court of Wilmington.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, col., moved to reconsider the vote by which the House passed the resolution yesterday, requesting M. S. Littlefield to resign his position as State Printer.

The call being sustained, the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, was adopted by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Banner, Barnes, Boddie, Candler, Carson, Clayton, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Gilbert, Green, Grier, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Proffitt, Robinson, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith, of Wayne, Waldrop, Welch, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Barnett, Blair, Carey, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, Gahagan, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hodgin, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Kelly, of Moore, Leary, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Snipes, Stanton, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, White, Williamson, Wilson—45.

Mr. Downing offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Charges have been made in this House against the State Printer; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, *pro tem.*, to investigate the whole matter and report to this House at as early a day as possible.

Harris, of Wake, colored, offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, Rumor has charged M. S. Littlefield, State Printer, with charging an unfair and enormous price for the public printing, &c.; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter and report to this House at the earliest day practicable.

Resolved, That Messrs. Ames, Argo and J. M. Justice be appointed as said committee.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the preamble of the substitute was amended so as to read:

"*Whereas*, Charges have been made by the gentleman from Rutherford, &c."

Mr. Ingram moved to add an additional section, that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Robinson proposed a substitute for Mr. Ingram's amendment, that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, take testimony, administer oaths, and examine witnesses.

Mr. Ingram accepted the substitute.

The substitute offered by Harris, of Wake, was adopted as amended, and the proposition as amended was then adopted.

On motion of J. W. Leary, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Peoples' Manufactory, Loan and Trust Company of Lumberton, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

STATE NEWS.

SCARCETY OF LABORERS—NEGROES REFUSING TO CONTRACT.—We understand that the farmers of the county are experiencing considerable trouble in securing a sufficient number of laborers for the present year. This trouble is mostly confined to those who are intending to employ by wages, those working on shares finding but little difficulty in procuring a full supply.

It is supposed that, under direction of the League, the negroes are holding back for higher wages, thinking that the farmers will be at last compelled to employ them on their own terms.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

CAPT. JAMES J. WADDELL.—THE HERO OF THE SHENANDOAH.—This gallant officer who was the eagle bird of the seas during the late war, was on a visit to our sanctum a short while since. He is the same North Carolina "tar heel" sailor who fought "Billy Yank" seven months on the seas after the war was over. During his career as the Confederate Commander of the Shenandoah, Capt. Waddell burnt 49 Yankee Whaling ships, averaging each some five hundred thousand dollars. As an old Massachusetts brandy cock-tail merchantman remarked the other day on the car, "damn the stick of timber, sir, that man has left in my State."

THE CAPTAIN.

Captain Waddell was born in Pittsboro' in the county of Chatham in this State, on the 15th of July, 1824. He entered the Navy of the United States on the 10th September, 1841, and remained in service until the commencement of hostilities, when as a first Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy, he resigned his commission and pledged his sword and compass to the South. He is six feet high; dark hair and a blue eye full of expression either in fight or in frolic; a long Roman nose with big nostrils, square shoulders, and a heavy moustache—make up Capt. Waddell of the renowned Shenandoah. He is now in Baltimore at the head of a hardware house and we trust he may conquer that success in his peaceful pursuit which so brilliantly bedecked him during the time of wars and rumors of wars.

Hillsboro' *Recorder*.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE KU-KLUX OUTRAGE.—The following, which was reported to us from a Northern gentleman, deserves all the vengeance which Tourgee and his followers can put upon the perpetrator.

On last Saturday night a Mr. Loftin, son of Wm. Loftin, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and High Priest of the Radical party in Davidson county, cowardly, and without provocation, stabbed Capt. T. Harvey, Superintendent of the Silver Valley Mine. The only cause for this murderous attempt was that Loftin, being a little too patriotic, caused by the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1869

Reconstruction in South Carolina.

The present canvass for Judge of the Superior Court illustrates the result of reconstruction in South Carolina more vividly than a volume of invective. There is a sharp contest in the Legislature of that State for a vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The candidates are two ignorant yankee negroes, who drifted down South at the close of the war, in connection with the Southern Pandora's Box, the Freedman's Bureau.

These two ebony aspirants for Judicial honors, are both members of the Legislature from Beaufort, one in the Senate and one in the House. It is a little strange that there is no white candidate for so distinguished a position. Gov. Orr desired the place, and his name was suggested as a candidate, but his friends discovered that the negro, Whipper, would certainly beat him and therefore withdrew him from the canvass. Wright, negro Senator, was put up in place of Orr, and now the contest is re-aroused down to a choice between these two worthies.

What a commentary is this upon Southern Reconstruction.

The next Cotton Crop.

A Correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Macon, Ga., thinks that it is nearly certain that the area of the cotton crop for 1870 will not be larger than that of 1869, if so large; first, from the inability of planters to secure the requisite labor, and second, because the provision crop will occupy more land this than it did last year. Owing to the introduction of improved machinery and fertilizers, however, this correspondent believes that the production, even on less area, will be fully equal to that of the past year. The planters, it is represented, are not anxious to raise very heavy crops even if they had the labor, for the obvious reason that the price would fall proportionally. At the present rates for labor and of the various articles of prime necessity to the husbandman, he cannot afford to grow cotton for less than from eighteen to twenty cents per pound. This, however, does not seem to be altogether a correct view of the situation if the recent emigration of laborers from non-producing to the cotton States is indicative of anything.

The Progress of Centralization and Despotism.

Step by step, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, the Radicals continue their policy of centralization. Their design is to ride rough shod over the Constitution, and to make the will of Congress the supreme law of the land. They are bent on reducing the Federal Judiciary and the Federal Executive to the condition of subordinate departments of the Government, and under cover of law, and by means of the machinery of law, are gradually but surely changing our form of government as it was established by the founders of the Republic. They hold in their hands, at this day, the purse and the sword. In ten of the Southern States they dictate who shall vote and who shall be deprived of the elective franchise. By putting a false interpretation upon the right of Congress to judge of the qualifications of members, they have expelled men who were legally elected to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, and have installed their own creatures in the seats thus summarily vacated. To swell their majorities in the Senate they have erected into States Territories which contain but a few thousands of permanent population, and have thus crushed out the opposition of the larger States where the Democracy are in the ascendancy.

All the barriers which protected the independence of the States from Federal encroachments are being thrown down and levelled with the ground. Even the equality of the States as members of a common Union is no longer respected. The work of reconstruction is still to go on in the States south of the Potomac. The most solemn pledges given by the Radicals have been violated time after time with impunity. No sooner had a Southern State accepted the conditions exacted of her than fresh conditions were imposed. Georgia was thrust out of the Union after her members had been admitted to seats in the House of Representatives. Virginia is only to be admitted on terms which are derogatory to her dignity as a State, and to the manhood of her people. No Southern State, unless it be thoroughly and submissively Radical, can hope to be represented in Congress.

There is talk, even now, of putting Tennessee once more under military rule, and of Radical interposition in the affairs of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware. Into the new amendments to the Constitution—amendments which were carried in the Southern States by a system of terrorism, and in many of the Northern and Western States by trickery and fraud—they have incorporated a clause which gives to Congress the power to enforce them by what is sarcastically called "appropriate legislation." Under color of this authority they can and will, before long, interfere with the electoral vote in all of the States, their purpose being to take from the latter the right of regulating the suffrage within their limits. Nor is this all. The legislation of the States is to be supervised by Congress; the functions of State Governors are to be reduced below those of pro-Consuls in the Roman times; and, under the plea of the power of Congress to regulate commerce, the right of eminent domain, which has always appertained to the States, is to be contemptuously disregarded, and the will of Congress is to set aside the will of the people of a State, even in matters of local concern.

All these revolutionary proceedings tend but to one point—the centralization and perpetuation of all the powers of the Government in the hands of a Radical oligarchy. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* well remarks: "The focal point is Congress—and that is the most alarming thing about it. The leading spirits in the scheme in the Senate and House are gradually absorbing the powers of the Executive—so that he is already but a passive instrument in their hands—and they clearly aim to monopolize also the functions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Controlling the patronage of the whole Government, and dictating the judicial decisions, having at their beck and command vast multitudes of beneficiaries and tools all over the country, they hope and expect to insure their re-election perpetually. Centralization is but another name for a ring composed of the Radical master politicians, to whom the humbler members pay fealty and receive their reward. It is insatiable, and must continue to grow in avarice and insolence, until it extends its baleful effects over all the States of the Union, or is broken up and forever overthrown by an indignant people."

Parties in the South.

None believe that any considerable portion of the white people of the South will act with the Republican party. Indeed, however much the leaders of that party may have desired such a consummation, they do not expect it. As a matter of party policy they preferred the certainty of negro support to the uncertainty of white aid in the South. The Republicans of the North, who reaped the principal benefits of party success, looked rather to numbers than to intelligence and respectability in their Southern alliances. Making a safe calculation upon human weakness, they counted upon the purchase of a few Southern whites to their party embraces through the facinations of political positions or from the thirst of pecuniary advantages. Men before this have sold their birthrights for a mess of pottage and will do so again when the present generation has passed away. That so few men of standing, of prominence, of character have bowed down before the idols of Radical power and success in our section is one of the brightest and most honorable features of the memorable events connected with our war and its results.

When the Republican party found it absolutely necessary, in order to continue in power, to proscribe and tyrannize over the Southern whites and patronize and exalt Southern blacks, they consented to abandon the hope of the sympathy and support of the one in order to secure the friendship of the other. This decision has led them on, step by step, to the most diabolical and offensive legislative and political persecutions of the worth and intelligence of our people, and collected around the party altars only the vilest and most mercenary worshippers among the Southern whites. These proscriptions have continued so long and have increased in harshness to such an extent that only such of our people as are callous to insults and injuries, and lost to every sense of honor and shame can form or continue any alliance with their persecutors. Dogs only, be they men or brutes, can continue to lick the hand which smites them, and worse than dogs are they who turn upon and bite their companions for the paltry and dirty crumbs which fall from the Radical tables.

As parties are now constituted, the Southern white people cannot be neutral, and they cannot be Republicans. It is useless for papers or speakers to talk of compromise. Men cannot compromise their integrity—their honor. Our people cannot and never will tamper with Radicalism. Honesty and truth alike forbid. Principle and policy alike unite to prevent it. Those who through ignorance or fear were deceived into the support of that party are repenting of their action, and brushing the foul dust from their shoes. Southern men cannot remain in the party and maintain the respect of their neighbors or themselves; for, says the Richmond *Enquirer* upon this question, "the very pith and marrow of the Republican party is its *conquest of the South*. Its brief history is the history of the crusade of the past ten years to break the power of the South and to run the ploughshare over our demolished institutions. You take the *heart* out of Republicanism or Radicalism when you eliminate the war upon the South—the conflict in the Wilderness—the bloody heights of Gettysburg—the fall of Vicksburg—the defeat at Atlanta—the flight from Petersburg—the Emancipation Proclamation—the 13th amendment to the Federal Constitution—the 14th amendment—the Sherman-Shellabarger bill—the partition of Virginia—the Bayne-Underwood Convention—the rule of Terry and Canby—the career of Butler—the Drake amendments—the iron-clad oath—the sweeping removal of all our State officers—the story of Tennessee—the broken faith with Georgia—the plunder of North and South Carolina—the treatment of Mississippi (with her Senator Revel)—and the awful, pitiable humiliation of the Southern States which are at this moment at the mercy of negro legislatres—to say nothing of the *burnings*, the *pillage*, the *devastation* of the war—the march of Sherman—and the ride of Sheridan. This is an epitome of the history of the Republican party. Outside of that they may have run up an enormous debt—they may have destroyed the national shipping—they may have doubled the prices of the necessaries of life—they may have wrung in one year from Virginia alone nearly three million dollars on her tobacco; but it is the *war-record* and the *reconstruction-record* of the Republican party that constitutes nine-tenths of its biography. It is this war-record and this reconstruction-record that stands out in any conception of the party just as the Inquisition, and the war in the Low Countries, and the Duke of Alva are the chief images in any idea we have of Philip the Second of Spain.

"Obviously, then, again, there is something absolutely shocking in one of us here taking up Republicanism as a *faith*. It would be as if the family of poor Mumford should become the greatest admirers of General Butler. It would be as if the women of New Orleans had stepped forward to woo his foul embraces. It would be like the Lady Anne won at her murdered lord's requiem by the grim and gory hunchback.

"The proposition is that *we*, sitting amid the smoking ruins of our homes, and by the fallen columns and crumbling arches of our temples, shall raise the standard of our invaders and conquerors, and rebuild our dwelling-places chaunting *their* songs of triumph, and clanking our chains to the airs *they* taught us."

The Follies of Protection.

The London *Economist*, of January 15, contains a careful review of Commissioner Well's last report, confining itself to two points, viz: the decrease in wealth of the United States and the mischievous effects of our protective tariff. High praise is awarded to the commissioner for his diligence in collecting facts, and his intelligence in arranging them with a view to ascertain their true bearings. After declaring that "the American protectionists have perhaps outdone the follies which have elsewhere been perpetrated," the *Economist* concludes its article in these words:

"As to the remedy which Mr. Wells suggests—the substitution of a *revenue* for a protective tariff, on the model of our own first steps in free trade twenty-eight years ago—the only question here will not be as to its appropriateness, but when the Americans are likely to take it up. We have a great interest in the matter; but not as Americans commonly suppose, on account of the exclusion of our manufactures from their markets by the tariff. The peculiarity of the evidence is that our manufactures are consumed in nearly the same proportion to the native product as before—that we are *not* excluded. The main cause of any loss we sustain is in the voluntary poverty of those who are good customers now, but who would, under different conditions, have still larger means to purchase from every one—their own manufacturers included. Protection keeps America from being as rich as it might be, and that is our grievance. Unfortunately there is no certainty as yet that a very early return to a more sensible system will take place; though it is a matter for congratulation that the attack on protection is so well directed and so well supported as it is. A report like this of Mr. Wells cannot but have great effect; but nations, in such matters, as our own experience proves, find it very difficult to retrace their steps."

City Finances.

In the statement of the receipts and disbursements of the city during the month of January, submitted by the Clerk and Treasurer to the Board of Aldermen at their last meeting, and published in the JOURNAL yesterday morning, we have both the evidence of system inaugurated by Mayor MARTIN in relation to the management of the city finances and of honesty in accounting for them. *The receipts for January show an increase over the average monthly receipts of last year of three thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and nine cents*, and SEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED and TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS and THIRTY-FOUR CENTS over the receipts from January 12th to February 1st, 1869. On the other hand the disbursements for the month show a decrease of SIX THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE DOLLARS and EIGHT CENTS less than the average monthly disbursements of last year, and this, too, in the face of a large expenditure for interest.

This short analysis of the receipts and expenditures for the first month of Mayor MARTIN'S official term speaks much for the economy and success of his administration, while it is equally conclusive of the extravagance and corruption of the previous administration. We are always willing to chronicle the merits of our political enemies, and it is with much satisfaction that in these days we are able to compliment the honesty and capacity of our officials. If Mayor MARTIN had protested against the re-election of Mr. Durfee as Treasurer of the city, resting as he is under a well grounded suspicion of dishonesty and the certainty of incompetency, he would have added firmness to his other qualifications, and doubtless relieved himself of some anxiety and labor in looking over the finances of the city.

This exhibit of the January account of the city government should be an incentive to the labors of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the citizens, some of whom we believe are faithfully at work, with what progress we are not advised. We have raised the issue in these columns that there has been extravagance and corruption in the administration of our city finances during the past year. We have arraigned ex-Mayor Neff and Treasurer Durfee by name, as two of the guilty parties. We had determined to investigate these matters, but the citizens have relieved us from the undertaking. We published enough to convict ex-Mayor Neff before any intelligent and unprejudiced jury in the country, not only of a palpable and wilful violation of law, but of incorrect and extortionate charges against the city in the "Lawton Account." We published enough in our analysis of the Treasurer's account to place the Committee on the track of incorrections and frauds, and we have no doubt they will be brought to light. We are content to rest our cause in their hands. In the meantime, in the name of the taxpayers of Wilmington, we ask the Mayor and Board of Aldermen not to accept men of straw as the sureties on the Treasurer's bond of ten thousand dollars which they have ordered him to file before Monday next. Such has been the rule heretofore, but surely with honest men it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance. This mockery of legal form in worthless men giving worthless bonds for the performance of responsible official trusts, is not the least of the evils which is undermining the prosperity of North Carolina and bringing its governments, local and State, into bankruptcy and dishonor.

We speak not as a partisan, and to subserve no political ends. Personally we have nothing against the late Mayor and the present Treasurer of this city. The former we know very slightly; the latter we have no acquaintance with. Politically we have nothing against either not common to all their Radical associates. But if they have done wrong as officials, if they are guilty of crime or of criminal errors and extravagances in the performance of the trust reposed in them by the citizens of Wilmington, then we in common with every honest tax-payer have been personally injured and aggrieved; and it is our duty, as it is the duty of every other tax-payer, to do all we can to further the investigation into their official conduct.

We hope, therefore, that the committee appointed for this purpose will push forward their work. The people are becoming impatient. They desire to learn the truth or falsity of the charges which the JOURNAL has preferred. The accused parties have shown no disposition by any statement of their own, or by any other remedy they may have, to defend themselves. How far this may go as proof of their guilt we cannot say, but the people desire to see the issue settled by those who have made the investigation. We are content to abide the result.

Bankrupt Banks.

Hon. O. H. DOCKERY, Representative in Congress from this District, has introduced the following bill, which will be of interest to many of our people. We learn that it will most probably pass:

An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." That when any bond, note or other obligation may be due or payable to any Bank chartered by an Act of the Legislature of any State prior to the 12th day of April, 1861, and such Bank may have gone into bankruptcy under the Act of Congress in such case made and provided; the Assignee of such Bankrupt shall be compelled to receive any note or bill of such Bank as a legal set off, and in satisfaction of such bond, note or other obligation due and payable to such Bank; and the bills or notes of such Bank shall be received in any Court of the United States to sustain the plea of set off to any suit brought on such note, bond or other obligation due and payable to such Bank, whether such note, bond or other obligation be drawn payable to such Bank, or the cashier thereof, or to any other party.

Trespassing on Lands and Killing Stock.

The farmers of the country have suffered recently to such an extent by depredations on their premises that it has been necessary for many of them to publish notices threatening trespassers with the law. All good citizens ought to co-operate in securing the lawful punishment of idlers and depredators of every sort. In this section we hope all stand together and use their power and influence to punish trespassers.

A public meeting of farmers in Johnson county last week adopted the following:

WHEREAS, It is generally conceded that "self-preservation is one of the strongest laws of nature," and, whereas, possessing as we do, one of the finest ranges for stock in the lower country, we are absolutely unable to raise stocks of hogs, cattle and sheep, sufficient to feed our own families with, much less to supply our nearest markets—owing to a lawless set of vagrants who seem to fancy that there is either no laws to punish, or no magistrates to enforce them; and, whereas, we have been living the past few years on "half rations" together with the hope of a "better time coming," when, in fact, matters are growing worse and worse every day instead of better, therefore

Resolved, That it is our opinion that if there ever was a time when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," that time is "nigh unto arrived."

Resolved, That the farmers comprise the hard working, tax-paying element of the country, and therefore have a right to expect ample protection from the laws thereof.

Resolved, That we know who the offenders are and could easily rid the country of them, as we have the numbers and consequently the physical ability to do so. But we are law-loving and law abiding citizens, preferring to seek redress in a lawful way. We therefore implore our State Legislature, now in session, to give us a bench of magistrates who, also, are law-abiding and law-loving, and who at the same time are competent to discharge the duties of that responsible position.

Resolved, That those of us who have not had their lands posted, will proceed to do so without delay, and we hereby pledge ourselves to prosecute all trespassers to the extent of the law.

Resolved, That we will permit no person or persons to settle upon our lands, who, hereafter may be caught stealing property of any description in the neighborhood, nor will we give aid and comfort to any one, white or black, who may be unwilling to assist us in a lawful way, to correct the abuses referred to. But on the other hand, we cordially invite honest laborers, both white and colored, to settle among us, where they will be treated justly and kindly, and where they will be able to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Irritable Invalids.

Indigestion not only affects the physical health, but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and *alterative* character and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz; sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS, are said to be the largest importers of St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark in America. The Rum imported by this Firm is all used in the preparation of their Bitters, and is manufactured under the immediate supervision of one of their agents, upon leased plantations on the Island of St. Thomas. Over nine thousand puncheons, about one million gallons, is used annually for their Bitters alone. The Calisaya Bark is all imported from Brazil, and is also gathered and selected by the natives, under the supervision of an agent sent out for that purpose. The cures produced by these Bitters are wonderful.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

MORE FIRES.—A letter from Hendersonville to a gentleman in this city says: "Col. V. Ripley's stables and corn cribs were burned last night (27th Jan.) with ten or fifteen thousand pounds of hay, and some eight hundred or a thousand bushels of corn. We had hard work to save the balance of the lower end of the town (Hendersonville). Fears are entertained that it was the work of an incendiary."

Bal. *Sentinel*.

For the Wilmington Journal.

To Whom it May Concern.

Rev. L. S. Burkhead, of Salisbury, N. C., formerly a Presiding Elder in the M. E. Church, complains, not that I have *misrepresented* him, but that I have not published in full one of my own letters in my published copy of our "*private* correspondence," in reference to a "*public* oral discussion" between us. The public will doubtless be greatly shocked at my moral depravity when they learn that the omitted "important part of *my own* letter" was a brief paragraph, in which I accepted one of his additional rules, which required that our "services should begin each day with devotional exercises." This omission occurred because it was not in my *original* letter of that date to him; and when I came to copy that letter I made the addition in the copy which I mailed to him, and did not consider it of sufficient *importance* to require the trouble of attaching it to the original, and so when I found it necessary to print our correspondence, in order to prevent the false impression with which Mr. B. was endeavoring to imbue the public mind, that I had "backed down" from a fair debate, I omitted it because I had not the precise words that I had written to him. But remember, Mr. B. dare not accuse me of *misrepresenting* his part of the correspondence in *any particular*.

One other point. Mr. B. in his first letter to me says: "If we can agree upon the points to be discussed, and also upon the *formal statement* of the points, then I will accept your challenge and meet you at Kenansville or Magnolia at a proper time." In his "card" he gives the propositions I submitted, and says he "accepted" them "substantially." Then we agreed on the "points," and also on their "*formal* statement." Mr. B. did not meet me, as he said he would in case of such agreement. Why was this? Simply because I would not "accept" an *extraordinary* requirement that *he* made. I proposed nothing unusual in such discussion that he could use as a pretext for flying off from a discussion, after agreeing to meet me in case we could agree on a "formal statement" of the points.

I *insist* that Mr. B. furnish the "important part" of my letter that I failed to publish, if nothing else that he may secure for "his head and heart" the "compliment" of a desire for the "promotion of the laws of truth *alone*."

D. B. CLAYTON.

Red Hill, N. C., January 29, 1870.

N. B.—Papers that published Mr. B.'s "Card" will please copy this, and oblige.

D. B. C.

The Ecumenical Council.

SETON HALL, Jan. 30, 1870.

Dear Friend: It is with great pleasure I make the following extract from an able and most interesting article on the First Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, published in the February number of the *Catholic World*. It was written in Rome. Speaking of the measures adopted to prevent a protracted Council, the writer says:

"In order that when the prelates should come they might not be detained too long from their Dioceses attending the Council—as was the case at Trent—it was deemed advisable to establish preparatory committees of chosen theologians to study maturely such questions as it was thought would probably come up or be proposed in the Council. In Rome, the centre of theological learning, there were eminent theologians in abundance from whom to choose. But it was felt that something more was needed. To erudition must be added the intimate knowledge of the modes of thought and practical needs of the various nations; something which books alone cannot give. Hence, eminent theologians from France, Germany, England, Ireland and other countries were united and sent to Rome as representative men of their respective countries. From the United States the Very Rev. Dr. Corcoran, of Charleston, South Carolina, whom our Bishops had learned to appreciate as Secretary to our Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, was chosen for this purpose, and came to Rome fifteen months ago. The choice was a happy one.

"He has won the esteem and respect of all by his simple and quiet dignity of manner, the vastness of his learning, and, more than all, by his sound judgement and practical good sense. I believe he stands in the Council as one of the theologians to the Pope. Five committees thus formed of Roman and foreign theologians, each under the presidency of a Cardinal, have for nearly a year and a half been engaged in an exhaustive study of the subjects most likely to come up. Their dissertations and essays on such points have been printed for the private use of the Bishops, and being up to the day must be of great use, and will naturally aid much in expediting business."

The writer concludes his article by saying:

"It is thought the Council must last several months; but at the present stage not even the prelates themselves can form more than a vague conjecture on this head."

Thinking the above extracts from that most excellent monthly magazine of general literature and sience, the *Catholic World*, would prove interesting at least to a large portion of your readers, I have copied it, and I send it to you,

Yours truly, J. K. M.

HIGH FARMING IN WAKE.—We copied a paragraph some time since from the Washington Eastern Intelligencer, of a Mr. Archibald and his two little sons, who made last year 9 bales of cotton and 110 barrels of corn, besides peas, potatoes, &c., and asked who could beat it?

The inquiry has led to the discovery of the individual in the person of Capt. W. E. Pierce, of Ramsgate (commonly called Ramcat) district, in Wake county.

Capt. Pierce, with two horses worked by white labor, made

21 bales cotton averaging 425 lbs.—8,925 at 22½ cents	$2,008 12
140 barrels—700 bushels corn at $1 25	875 00
Total	$2,883 12
Average to the plow	$1,441 56

On another part of his farm, superintended by himself, with two mules, worked by colored labor, he made

9 bales cotton averaging 425 lbs.—5,825 lbs. at 22½ cents	$ 860 62
100 barrels—500 bushels corn at $1 25	625 00
Total	$1,485 62
Or average to the plow	742 81
Total crop of 4 ploughs, value	$4,408 75

We ask again and in reference to this, who can beat it?—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

We learn that in the upper end of this county peach trees are almost ready to bloom—we fear this warm weather will prove destruction to the peach crop this year. In the same section a Japan apple tree is now in bloom.

Weldon *News*.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Postal Telegraph—Tariff—Utah—The Gold Ring—Corbin, Mrs. Grant, Mr. Voorhees and the Public Debt—The President's Plan of Payment—Increase of the Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The Senate Committee on Post Offices held a special meeting yesterday to consider Senator Ramsay's postal telegraph bill. The committee favor its adoption. The new tariff bill will be reported on Monday. By a vote of the committee bituminous coal was taken from the free list and restored to the old duty, while anthracite coal was placed on the free list. The Committee on Territories, in the House, have framed a bill to abolish poligamy in Utah. The President is authorized if necessary to use the army to enforce its provision.

Abel R. Corbin, brother-in law of General Grant, who was one of the head spirits in the gold ring last September, was before the committee who are investigating that transaction. His examination was concluded yesterday. He was put through a pretty severe cross examination by Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, which greatly riled the sanctimonious Corbin.—The letter to which Jas. Fisk attaches so much importance was spoken of by Corbin as of no importance, for all he cared it might have been read at a town meeting. That special letter sent to Grant while at Washington, Pa., would go very far to exonerate the Grant crowd from any participation in the gold ring, and if it is not forthcoming the world will be justified in thinking that it dared not be shown. The committee will not have done its duty in the premises if Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Corbin are not put on the witness stand. As the proceedings before the committee are secret, it is very difficult to get at the facts. The only way to reach them is through the witnesses, and Corbin is very foxey and but little can be got out of him.

In the House yesterday the speech of Hon. Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, deserves special mention. He said: Now that the Administration has been proven a delinquent in its use of the public money by the Chairman of the appropriations, (Mr. Dawes,) he would further demonstrate the wrongs and oppressions of the people. He spoke of the capitalist and the toiler, the former had numerous advocates on the floor of Congress, while the toiler, on whose behalf he arose, had seldom any one to speak for him. Mr. Voorhees went into an examination of the manner in which the debt was made. He showed most plainly that the capitalist did not, as patriots, loan the Government money to save the life of the Nation, but as money shavers and usurers, watching when our necessities were direst to exact the best terms. Death and the sordid greed of gain held high carnival together and ministered to each other's ferocious and unsatiate lusts and appetites from the beginning to the close of the contest. He asserted and proved most conclusively that a vast proportion of the public debt was a fiction created by unjust and scandalous legislation and a fraud fastened on the labor of the nation. He spoke of the capitalist making merchandise of the country's woe and trafficking for 100 per cent. of profit amid the roar of cannon and a deluge of blood. Neither the money nor the money changer came forth to the conflict. Hearts bounding with warm affections and brains filled with visions of peaceful and happy years sprang up from every little spot, from away up in the dark pines of Maine to the far off mouth of the Columbia river, and gave all that God enabled them to give. But above and around the graves of heroes who died for glory and not for gain, speculation is busy, reaping its double harvest from the hallowed blood which they shed. From statements and calculations which were presented in figures and facts, to which Mr. Voorhees challenges scrutiny, the stupendous amount of $1,550,558,956, was the sum total which is now counted as a part of our indebtedness when not one cent, as he proved, ever left the pockets of the speculator or found its way into the treasury of the country. The sum total of what the bondholders actually did loan, did advance upon the bonds of the government from 1862 to 1868, was $1,371,424,238. Compare the amount which the government did receive with the amount for which our bonds are outstanding, and we find the following result:

Amount of debt which has no consideration	$1,550,558,956
Amount which was paid for	1,371,424,238
Excess of bonus and usury over the actual debt	$179,134,718

Mr. Voorhees asked for a parallel in the history of constitutional Governments.

The President, in the interest of wealth and the capitalist and against the equality and rights of labor, ranges himself on the side of the heartless monopoly and against the lowly poor. In the interest of fraud and usury he announces a plan of paying the debt, which, if carried out, the toiling tax-payer will be compelled to pay for that less than $1,400,000,000 the almost incalculable sum of $4,470,918,930, an amount equal to one-fifth of the entire property of the United States. This scheme of plunder proclaimed by the Executive is destitute of the slightest support either in equity or law. He stated that the interest bearing debt when the last administration closed was $2,049,975,700. The Secretary of the Treasury stated a few days ago that it now was $2,100,000,000; an increase of $50,024,300. This is a stubborn fact.—While taxation is mountain high the debt is actually rising higher. Mr. Vorhees contended that our national debt should be paid in strict accordance with the contract whether it be gold or greenbacks, and as Thad Stevens said: to contend that the five-twenty bonds are payable in gold was a swindle and a robbery. In conclusion he made a most eloquent and pathetic appeal for a plan to change the existing state of things. He plead in the interest of the laborer, of the maimed and wounded soldier, in the name of the widow and orphan, and in the name of eternal justice, and in behalf of the mighty interests of the country, whose langushing energies it would revive, whose drooping trade it would restore, whose fainting industries it would imbue with new life.

The figures and arguments presented by Mr. Voorhees in his grand *expose* of the flagrant cheat that is imposed on the nation by the Radical capitalists are unanswerable. The clarion voice of the young orator and statesman of the West, which rang through the Hall in tones loud and clear, attracted the breathless attention of the galleries, while the members on the floor ceased their usual hum and listened attentively to the arguments that deservedly demanded their attention. Mr. Voorhees has done the country a great service in laying open so clearly a subject of such vital import and one that all the efforts and aims of Radicalism has been to stifle, gloss over, or misrepresent. He demands security. Now let them answer.

Don Piatt says Sumner never offers his seat to a woman, unless she is colored, and then he does so not through politeness, but principle.

Wyoming not only enjoys female suffrage, but licenses gambling houses.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cook: To repeal an act to amend the Charter of the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company and other acts making appropriations to Railroad Companies at the sessions of '68 and '69. Referred.

By Mr. Martindale: To better protect the holders of Insurance Policies in this State. [This bill requires Companies doing business in this State, if it be Fire Insurance, to deposit $20,000 in bonds of the State at par value in the Treasury, and if it is Life Insurance to deposit $10,000.] Referred.

By Mr. Lassiter: Resolution to reduce the *per diem* of members to $5 per day and that of employes in the same proportion. Lies over.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution concerning the destruction of property during the late war by the Federal Army, in certain cases [*of loyal men* and urges the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have said property paid for, when the property has been destroyed by the order of Federal officers.]

Mr. Love moved to strike out the word "Loyal," which was voted down.

Mr. Forkner moved to so amend the resolution that the property of citizens that was destroyed by the Confederate forces, because of their *Loyalty* to the Government, shall also be paid for, which was adopted, and the resolution as amended passed.

Resolution instructing the Attorney General to have the Railroad appropriations adjudicated.

Mr. Robbins said he introduced the resolution in order to have a legal question properly adjudicated. It mattered not whether a man was in favor of or against the new bonds, it was highly important that all doubts as to their constitutionality should be settled as soon as possible, and that was the object of the resolution.—The constitution provides that no appropriations shall be made, unless a special tax sufficient to pay the interest on said appropriation shall be laid at the same time. It was evident to every one that a sufficient tax had not been laid to pay the interest on these special tax bonds, and there was a question of doubt as to their constitutionality, which should be settled, in order to build up and sustain the credit of the State. The bondholders were inquiring into this subject, and ought to know the status of these bonds.

Mr. Sweet opposed the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Forkner moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which motion prevailed.

Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the tariff on *imported rice* and *pea nuts* increased, was rejected.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend section 4 of an act relating to salaries and fees.

[This bill proposes to raise the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges to $3,000, and to pay them said amount from the beginning of their term of office.]

Mr. Stephens urged the passage of the bill. He thought it was a simple matter of justice that the Judges should receive this addition to their salaries.

Mr. Love said he opposed the bill because he was unwilling to increase the tax already too heavy upon the people. This was not the time to increase the salaries of Judges or any other State officers; instead of increasing salaries it was time for the General Assembly to see the necessity of retrenchment, and moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Stephens moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Sweat moved to postpone the motion until Wednesday next, which was adopted.

Bill to make slander a misdemeanor.

Messrs. Welker, Blythe and Brogden favored the passage of the bill.

Messrs. Robbins and Whiteside opposed it.

Mr. Robbins moved to lay the bill on the table, which was voted down.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the bill by making all punishments obtained against any person for slander apply to the body as well as against property, and that said party shall be committed to prison until such punishment and costs are satisfied, which was voted down.

The bill finally passed its second reading.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Long, of Richmond: A bill to incorporate the old Scotch Fair, Richmond county. Referred.

By Cherry, colored: A bill to incorporate the Edgecombe Building Association. Referred.

By Mr. Sinclair: A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within three miles of Ashepole Presbyterian Church in the county of Robeson. Referred.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of the bill to restore the credit of the State and facilitate the building of Railroads. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the Society for the relief of Preachers of the Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church South, their widows and children, was taken up and passed its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

House bill to enable married women to become free traders, was taken up and the unfavorable report of the Committee to whom it was referred, was concurred in.

Bill in relation to property belonging to the Board of Education (the bill provides that the Board may rent or sell any and all swamp lands, stocks or other property appropriated to the cause of education, for cash, bonds of the State or other securities as the majority of said Board shall consider safe and profitable for the Public School Fund.)

Mr. Jarvis moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Messrs. Mendenhall and Justice favored the motion.

Messrs. French and Downing opposed it.

After some debate the motion to indefinitely postpone was adopted by a vote of yeas 64, nays 11.

By Cherry, colored: A bill to incorporate the Tarboro' Gas Light Company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended and his resolution in regard to a tariff on rice and peanuts (instructing our Representatives in Congress in regard to the matter) was taken up and adopted.

By Mr. Robinson: A bill to lay off and establish a new county from portions of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson, to be called Swain. Referred.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29th, 1870.

A communication was read from the Code Commission relating to a resolution of inquiry from the Senate.

Mr. Love said I desire to make a single

rk on this very remarkable report. e high functionaries have totally dis- ded the request of the Senate of North lina. They were requested to report n for himself, *in a separate report,*" n utter disregard of this requirement, to this body a *joint report.*

en, sir, in the first paragraph in said t, there is a silly play attempted upon ord "respectfully" which it is appa is distorted, wrenched from its pro- lace and connection and done in or- o divide the Senate. Further it is a le attempt on the part of these gen- an, to ridicule the action of the Sen- which is too weak to provoke a smile riehly deserves the contempt of this . They were not asked to "respect- report" but "respectfully asked to t."

e last paragraph says they "have been ged *without intermission or delay* from ime of their appointment until the nt." Now, sir, how this can be true yond my comprehension, for it is well n to us that one of these Commis rs has been for months at a time on upreme Court Bench and another g one of the Judicial Districts.

esident—Does the Senator make any on as to the disposition of the commu- ion?

. Love—None; I leave it in the hands e Senate.

motion was made to receive the re-

FROM THE HOUSE.

e following bills were transmitted the House which were disposed of lows, to wit:

ll to authorize the Commissioners of nbus county to levy a special tax.— rred.

ll to amend an act to extend the cor- te limits of the town of Lumberton.— rred.

ll for the better protection of life and erty, was ratified by the President of Senate.

reference to a resolution offered by Love, the Treasurer sent to the Sen- he following communication:

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Jan. 28, 1870.

Tod R. Caldwell,

President of the Senate:

—I have the honor to receive the wing resolution, passed in the Sen- Dec. 9th A. D. 1869:

solved, That the Treasurer of the be and is hereby requested to report e Senate without delay, what sums of ey have been paid by him to each of Code Commissioners, since their ap- tment, at what time they began to pay, and for what months, naming month for which they have drawn pay mmissioners as aforesaid. In com nce I have simply to state the follow- facts as recorded on the books of this rtment.

essrs. Tourgee and Barringer have paid regularly from June, 1868, to ember, 1869, both inclusive being for teen months at the rate of $200 per th or $3,600 each. Mr. Rodman from , 1868, to June, 1869, both inclusive, g for thirteen months, at the same $2,600, making a total paid as salary e Code Commissioners of $9,800.

Very respectfully,

D. A. JENKINS, State Treasurer.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

y Mr. Beeman: To authorize the Com- ioners of Anson county to levy a ial tax, not to exceed $12,000; re- d.

y Mr. Winstead: To aid in the inves- tion of the affairs of certain railroads. is bill authorizes the Governor to fur- a room in the Capitol building or where for the use of the committee; ws them a clerk, stationery, postage, and instructs the Public Treasurer to t said expense, to pay out of the asury $5,000.] Referred to the Com- ee on the Judiciary.

y Mr. Robbins: To relieve E. F. er, of Rowan; referred.

y Mr. Blythe: Bill concerning the okee Indians; on his motion the rules e suspended in order to put it on its ral readings.

he bill was read, and, on motion of Mr. e, its further consideration was post- d until Monday.

n motion the Senate adjourned.

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OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

he bill consolidating the Atlantic and . R. R. and North Carolina R. R. was e the special order for Tuesday at 11 ock.

y Mr. Malone: A resolution that the irman of the Committee of the Whole equired to notify G. W. Swepson and S. Littlefield to appear before the com- tee for the purpose of testifying as wit- ses, and that they be notified by tele- ph, and that the Chairman inform the se at the earliest moment of the reasons of said witnesses, and their sons for not attending, (in case of fail- to attend). Placed on calendar.

y Mr. French: A bill to incorporate Wilmington Building Association.— erred.

n motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were pended, and his resolution summoning W. Swepson and M. S. Littlefield was en up.

r. French was in favor of some such olution, but thought they should be de stronger and more effective than

r. Moore, of Chowan, thought the mat- had better be postponed until some dis- ition had been made of the half dozen s and resolutions in regard to the same ter, now pending in this General As- bly, &c.

Ir. Malone advocated the adoption of resolution in remarks of some length. thought if these men refused to come en summoned and continued their ab- ce, measures should be taken by this gislature to bring them here in chains criminals, and if found guilty, con- ned to the penitentiary for the balance their natural lives, &c.

Mr. Sinclair wanted to know what was become of the Committee consisting of ssrs. Bragg, Phillips and others, if this mmittee of the Whole was to be con- ued. He thought as this was private l day, the matter had better be post- ned until Monday, &c.

Ir. Justice thought the resolution should at once adopted.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, was as much as y other man in favor of the gentleman ving any wtinesses before them that ey wished, but he thought the intro- ction of these innumerable resolutions oking to the same end, was intended by ntlemen of the other side to make party pital. He thought the matter had bet- be postponed until the return of Mr. , the Chairman of the Committee of e Whole, and until after the considera- n of the bill introduced by the gentle- n from Tyrell (Mr. Jarvis) repealing rtain sections and chapters of the Pub- Laws authorizing the collection of ecial taxes.

After some further remarks Mr. Moore oved to postpone until after the consid- ation of Mr. Jarvis's bill.

Mr. Ingram opposed postponement and oored the resolution.

Harris, of Wake, colored, favored post- nement and opposed the resolution.

Mr. French believed that investigation should be pursued by a smaller and more effective Committee than the Committee of the Whole. He stated before the recess that that Committee had the effect of a smotherer, that the stable door was yet unlocked, and during the recess while these investigations were supposed to be going on, and while special tax bonds were worth only 24 cents in New York, $2,500,000 of those bonds have been issued from the Treasury of the State.

He was in favor of immediate investigation, and proposed to move to amend the motion of the gentleman from Chowan so as to make the matter the special order for next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. He should favor a discussion to-day but that every member is pledged to give this day (Saturday) to a consideration of Private Bills. He moved to amend so as to make it the special order for Monday next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Durham said that the conduct of Messrs. Littlefield and Swepson was to the mind of every honest man in the State, *prima facie* evidence of fraud and rascality.

When this question of investigation was first discussed Republicans on this floor declared that the Republican party could not afford to allow Democrats to lead in this matter of investigation. Did not the gentleman from Robeson (Sinclair) make this declaration about four weeks ago? Has the conduct of these gentlemen shown that they were really in favor of investigation? Have they not thrown obstacles in the way of every proposition looking towards an investigation? Here they are fighting with all sorts of tactics a mere resolution requiring the chairman of the committee of the whole to summon certain important witnesses, &c.

Mr. French called the previous question on his motion.

The call was refused and his motion to make the resolution the special order for Monday was voted down by a vote of yeas 7, nays 76.

The question recurring upon the original motion of Mr. Moore to postpone until after the consideration of Mr. Jarvis' bill, it was voted yeas 1 (Sinclair), nays 83.

Mr. Malone called the previous question on his resolution.

The call was sustained and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Peck the rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the Edgecombe Masonic Building Association was taken up and passed its several readings.

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SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 31, 1870.

Mr. Welker presented a joint petition from two separate Committees, one appointed at the meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad held at Salisbury, and the other by the meeting held at Raleigh, praying the General Assembly to reduce *one million* of the preferred stock of said road to common stock.

Mr. Winstead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the bill to assist the Committee on investigation, with an amendment providing that said committee shall have all the powers of the Superior Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all necessary books and papers.

Mr. Winstead moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the bill through its second reading, which motion prevailed, the amendment was adopted and the bill passed its second reading. Those who voted against it are Messrs. Bellamy, Colgrove, Cook and Galloway, col.—4.

FROM THE HOUSE.

Besolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the tariff on Foreign rice and peanuts increased. Placed on Calendar.

By A. H. Galloway, col.: Resolution requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill for the better protection of married women, which was adopted.

By Mr. Love: Resolution of inquiry to the Treasurer as to the amount of State bonds issued by him since the date of his annual report Sept. 20th, 1869. to whom issued, to whom delivered, the day of delivery, the name of the applicant for the same and the date of such application, which was adopted.

By Mr. Welker: Resolution to raise a committee composed of Messrs. Winstead, Lindsay and Love to examine into the affairs of the Secretary of State's affice, authorize one of the Committee, *if necessary*, to proceed to New York to procure information.

Mr. Sweet moved to strike out the clause authorizing one of the committee to proceed to New York, which motion was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to furnish the Auditor with a copy of the resolutions requesting him to itemize that portion of his report under the head of contingent expenses.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to declare *slander a misdemeanor.*

Mr. Robbins said he hoped this bill would not become a law. In consultation with a number of able and experienced lawyers they expressed themselves in opposition to the bill, thought it would be the cause of much contention and many cross indictments. He had heard an experienced lawyer (Mr. Boyden) say this ought to be entitled a "bill to enable lawyers to get rich out of other peoples' quarrels," and that it was a most mischievous measure. He earnestly hoped this bill would be voted down, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Brogden said he hoped the bill would not be indefinitely postponed, he was of the opinion, as he had repeatedly remarked on other occasions, that if everybody would behave themselves and cease to indulge in so much tattling and falsehood, vituperation and slander, there would be no harm in the bill. It was very remarkable that the opposition to this bill comes from a particular source and a particular party, it was useless to disguise it, the opposition comes from that party who have been slandering others.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, said he desired to say that the insinuations of the Senator from Wayne were contemptible and unworthy of a Senator.

The President called him to order, stating that one Senator had no right to make personal reflections on another.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, said he would not remain quiet when the Chair permitted such remarks as those made by the Senator from Wayne to go unchecked.

The President again called the Senator to order, stating that he did not construe the language used by the Senator from Wayne to apply to any Senator on the floor.

Mr. Stephens called the previous question, which was sustained, and the bill was voted down by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Beasely, Bellamy, Brogden, Blythe, Cherry, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, colored, Galloway, colored, Hyman, colored, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Shoffner, Stephens and Sweet—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beall, Beeman, Burns, Flythe, Forkner, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Legg, Lindsay, Love, Mason, Melchor, McLaughlin, Murphy, Richardson, Respass, Robbins, Smith, Welker, Whiteside and Winstead—21.

Mr. Robbins arose to a question of privilege and said that the Senator from Wayne, in his remarks, said, in substance, that the 21 Senators who were opposed to this bill were slanderers, and pronounced the charge to be false.

The President called Mr. R. to order and said the Senator from Wayne said no such thing; that the remarks of the Senator alluded to party, and not to any one personally.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 31, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. French: A bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Carolina Railroad.—Referred.

By Mr. Long, of Richmond: A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Richmond to levy a special tax. Lies over.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a statement from the Auditor, showing the valuation of real estate and property and taxes derived from the same, including taxes upon unlisted taxables as far as returns have been made to his department for the year 1869.

The communication was ordered to be printed.

After disposing of many unimportant bills the House adjourned.

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES

OF

AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN.

BY DAVID MACRAE.

A JOURNEY AND WHY I TOOK IT.

The 21st day of April, 1868, found me crossing the Blue Ridge westward on my way to Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia to meet General Lee and visit the grave of Stonewall Jackson. It was strange that the two great soldiers of the South should be found years after the war together (the living hero and the dead) up in that nook of the Virginian mountains. It had come about in this way: After the Mexican war, in which Jackson had served as a Lieutenant, he was appointed to a professorship in the Military Academy at Lexington. There, with his young wife and his little child he spent some of the happiest years of his life, till called again into the field by the outbreak of the war, and the secession of Virginia in 1861. The year before this his little child had died, and he had laid it to sleep in the little village graveyard. Perhaps it was this as much as anything else that bound the heart of the great soldier to his Lexington home. However that may be, Jackson, when he lay dying after the battle of Chancellorsville, where his tremendous charge on Hooker's right had given her last great victory to the South, said to those that were bending over him, "Bury me at Lexington, in the Valley." His dying wish was sacredly fulfilled. His body after death was taken first to Richmond and laid out in state at the Capitol, where it is said more than 20,000 mourners looked on the wan face of the great soldier. Thence, through a land of sorrow and tears, the coffin, covered with the snow-white banner of the Confederate States, was borne westward over the Blue Ridge to Lexington.

In the mean time the war raged on until 1865, when the South was compelled from exhaustion to give in, and the officers and soldiers of the disbanded armies had to seek a return to civil life. Lee would probably have retired to his old family seat at Arlington, but the house and estate had been seized at the outbreak of the war, and was still held by the Government, against which its proprietor had borne arms. He therefore accepted an invitation sent him to become President of Washington College, in the same little city of the mountains where Jackson had taught in the Military Academy and now lay buried.

It was this that gave Lexington so powerful an attraction to a traveller through the South, and that took me across the Blue Ridge into the Valley on the 21st day of April.

* * * *

"LEXINGTON IN THE VALLEY."

It was a dull morning, threatening rain, when I got up and went out to have my first look at Lexington. There was an air of greater quietness about the place than is common in American towns. The stores on both sides of the long muddy street were all open—had probably been so since seven in the morning, for the Americans are early risers; but there were very few people out on the rude pavement, and only one conveyance—a two-horse wagon, that stood beside a hitching post.

Turning up a little side walk on the left, I found myself almost immediately out of the town, and got a view of the suburbs, or, as one of the men I spoke to called them, "the outsquirts." Seeing a public building with a long Grecian facade on the rising ground in front, I accosted a young man who was turning in by the wicket that led up to it, and asked him what it was.

He said, "Washington College." He must have seen that I was a stranger, and divined what would interest me, for he directed my attention to a large white house, with pillars and trees, at the end of the College, and said it was the house of General Lee.

On a round and separate eminence, quarter of a mile beyond, stood another large building, partly in ruins, which the youth told me was the institute in which Stonewall Jackson had taught. He pointed out the particular window of Jackson's old class room, and the door below by which he used to enter. The institute had been burnt in '65 by the Union troops, but was being rebuilt.

MY FIRST INTERVIEW WITH LEE.

When I got back to the hotel I found that Lee, who was aware of my coming, had already (with the courtesy so conspicuous amongst a class of Americans) sent his servant to inquire if I had arrived, and to say that he would like to see me at the College.

On going there after breakfast I was taken up stairs and shown into the room set aside for the use of the College President.

A noble-looking man, dressed in grey military coat, who had been writing at a table near the window, rose as I entered. He was tall, straight, and soldier-like; with crisp hair turning white; short-trimmed beard, pointed at the chin; and dark imperial-looking eyes, very keen and searching. It was Robert E. Lee—the old Confederate commander.

As the first words of greeting passed between us there was a hidden sadness in his look which impressed me painfully. He was suffering from ill-health at the time; but it was not a look of physical pain.—Perhaps it was only my own feeling, but it seemed as if the shadow of the past was over him—as if you could read behind the vigilance of his dark eyes the fate of the South and of the myriad who lay sleeping on the silent battle-fields.

When I was seated he began to inquire where I had been in the South, and about my journey up—smilling at the somewhat doleful account I had to give him of my experience in the stage from Goshen. He said there was another road I might have taken—the one from Staunton; "but they say whichever road you take you wish by that you had taken the other." He had been twice by the Goshen road on horseback. The scenery was very grand.

He began to speak about Scotland, and said: "You will meet with many of your countrymen here. The Valley of Virginia is peopled with Scotch-Irish—people who have come from Scotland by way of Ireland. They are a fine race. They have the courage and determination of the Scotch, with the Irish dash and intrepidity. They make fine soldiers."

He said it was an old wish of his to visit this country, but it would never be realized now. Stonewall Jackson had been in Scotland before the war. He had heard him speak of it.

When some reference was made to the odds against which the South had fought, and the want there was of accurate statistics told him it was understood he was preparing a history of the war himself

"I have had that in view," he said; "but the time is not come for an impartial history. If the truth were told just now, it would not be credited."

When the books that had already appeared were spoken of, and I mentioned one, the proof-sheets of which it was asserted had been submitted to General Grant and himself for revision, he said: "It is a mistake. I have never read a history of the war, nor the biography of any man engaged in it. My own life has been written, but I have not looked into it."—He added, after a pause, "I do not wish to awaken memories of the past."

He spoke highly of Sherman's abilities—said Sherman had always been a good soldier.

He seemed much gratified when I told him of the estimation in which he and Stonewall Jackson had been held from the first by the British people, irrespective altogether of Northern or Southern sympathies. He said, after a pause, "Jackson lies in the Presbyterian burying-ground at the other extremity of Lexington."

LEE'S COLLEGE.

As the classes were going on, Lee introduced me to one of the Professors, who took me through the College. The institution, which is now associated with the name of Lee, has a little history of its own. It originated in a classical school, established by the early settlers of Virginia, in the days when George the Second was their King. In 1784, America being then independent, the Virginia Legislature, by way of testifying its appreciation of the patriotism of Washington, passed an Act vesting in him certain valuable shares. Washington, however, declined to take them, except with the proviso that he might transfer the gift to some public object. The result was the transfer of the whole donation to the institution which now bears his name, and over which, by a happy historic coincidence, General Lee, who is married to the grand-daughter of the wife of Washington, now presides.—This endowment yields annually to the College the interest on fifty thousand dollars.

When the war broke out in 1861 the students of Washington College organized themselves into a military company, joined Stonewall Jackson at Winchester, and for four years shared the fortune of the Stone wall Brigade—the college in the meantime closed and slumbering among the mountains of Lexington, waited till peace should return and bring her soldier-students back. She received a rude awakening in 1864, when the Federal troops of General Hunter entered Lexington, sacked the college and partially destroyed its library, the last act of Vandalism being evidently the culminating atrocity and unpardonable sin in the eyes of the worthy librarian. With a rueful countenance he pointed to encyclopedias and other series of books with half of their volumes gone. A few books taken by the Federal soldiers to read had been picked up afterwards about the fields and returned. He showed me with a much more cheerful face various books that had been received as donations, some of them from publishers in this country. He said the college was poor, and gifts of this kind were very welcome.

In '65, after the close of the war, steps were taken to re-organize the institution, and General Lee's acceptance of the Presidentship gave it at once a guarantee of success. Five new professorships were established, and a full literary and scientific course organized.

At the time of my visit the attendance of students had increased to four hundred. About a third of these were Virginians, but twenty other States (including Massachusetts) were represented. Many of the students lodge in the college buildings, furnishing their own rooms and feeding in town, the rest lodge and board in private families. The session extends without a break from September until June—board, lodging-fees and all expenses costing about £60 a head. Each student is allowed to pursue such studies as his parent or guardian may select, if he is found competent. The degrees granted are B. A. and M. A.; also B. S., Bachelor of Science, and B. L., Bachelor of Law.

General Lee's business as President is not to teach but to exercise a general supervision. He is *ex officio* Chairman of the Faculty, presides at examinations, confers all degrees, and distributes premiums. He receives weekly reports of the standing and deportment of every student, and visits the class-rooms from time to time, that he may judge for himself of their diligence and behavior. He has a large amount of official correspondence, to which he attends in the room in which I first saw him.

In the Mental and Moral Philosophy class-room, after the students were gone, I had a talk with the Professor. He told me that it was the Scotch Philosophy that was taught in the College. His principal text-books were Dugal Stuart and Hodge's Edition of Sir William Hamilton. He wanted to see Calderwood's book on the Infinite. He had heard a good deal about it, but the College was not able yet to get all the books it wanted. M'Cosh was highly thought of. Reid was a standard work. Brown was known a little. But Dugald Stuart was more popular and more valued in America than any other writer on philosophy.

I asked him if Mill was well known.

He said his influence was felt, but not so much in the South as in the North. He was astonished that Mill had been elected Lord Rector at St. Andrews. "Surely Scotland," he said, "is shifting her old position." He thought Mill was losing himself in crotchets.

Speaking of Lee, he said the presence of the General was exercising a fine influence over the whole College, and making discipline easy. It was one of Lee's duties as President to admonish defaulters; and such was the profound veneration in which he was held throughout the South, that he believed there were students in his class would rather shoot themselves than appear before Lee in disgrace. After visiting some of the other classes, I left the College and went away alone to visit the grave of Stonewall Jackson.

JACKSON'S GRAVE.

I made my way out along the rutty road, with its high slimy banks, till, on the rising ground a little beyond the village, I came to a long plank palisade, dingy and somewhat dilapidated, inclosing, as I could see, a graveyard. This, then, was the place. The wooden gates were fastened; but I found a stile at one corner and got over. It was a small secluded place, with a sprinkling of white monuments, a few pathways through it, and here and there a handful of shrubs or a tree.

I was not in haste to find the tomb. It was something to feel that I was near it now—that the dead hero might be slumbering in that next grave, or perhaps the one beyond.

I had been told that a sprig of laurel brought from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena was planted at his head.

At last, on a little cross-walk, I came to a grave in front of two cypress trees. It was surrounded by a neat cast-iron railing, through which, at the other end, the branches of a laurel were twisted. In the centre of the plot, over the dead man's breast, there stood an iron urn, half-buried now in a tuft of withered grass. And there, at the head of the grave, on a plain white marble scroll, was inscribed the great soldier's name. Beside him was the little grave of his child who had died before the war.

Here, then, Stonewall Jackson lay—that hero of a hundred fights, whose name had once rolled in thunder over the world. All his marchings, all his battles over now!—Only five short years had gone since the Confederate armies were shaking the continent with their tread; and yet, in presence of this lowly grave, how long ago it seemed! The thunders of the war had died into everlasting silence; the Confederacy, with all its belongings, had vanished like a dream. The world had made a mighty onward march, leaving the past behind; and here, under the withered grass, the dead hero of the dead South lay in his lonely grave, on which the rain was falling. How sad the place seemed! The sky overhead was silent and big with sorrow. The trees were dripping softly.—Nature, more mindful than man, was weeping over the dead hero's grave.

A willow tree near at hand was putting forth its delicate green leaves, for the spring was now come. I thought, "There is a spring time then for the memory of this man—for nobleness never dies."

I had plucked some grass from the grave and a few leaves from the laurel, and was going away, when a man in a slouched hat, who, without my knowing it, had come into the cemetery, and seemed to have been watching me, came up and spoke.

"You have seen his grave, sir," said this man.

It seemed as if to him there was but one; he said so naturally, "You have seen his grave." My errand had opened his heart. He gave me his name, and said, 'I was in the 27th, the first regiment Jackson raised—the Old Bloody Twenty-seventh it used to be called. Yes, sir; I followed Stonewall from the time he left the Military Institute here to the day of his death, and I helped to bury him."

He told me how the soldiers loved him—how mysterious and silent he was; and and he described with something of awe in his look that strange fashion he had at unexpected moments of lifting his hand towards heaven as if in prayer.

Getting over the stile again, I took one last look back at the cypress trees weeping in silence under the dismal sky. I had hardly got into the road when a change came over the scene. The clouds parted suddenly, and the pale sun flashed forth in silver from a sky of liquid blue, flooding the land with light.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.

The bill was passed, providing for the issue of forty-five millions of additional national bank circulation to banking associations to be organized in States having less than their proportion under the present apportionment of three hundred millions, a new apportionment of this additional amount to be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870.

Section 2 provides for the retirement monthly of an amount of the three per cent. certificates equal to the issue of the circulating notes.

Section 3 authorizes any bank in a State having an excess of circulation to remove it to a State having less than its proportion, with a view to the equalization of currency throughout the country.

The remaining sections provide for the establishment of Banks upon a gold basis. The Comptroller of Currency to issue to them circulating notes not exceeding in amount 80 per cent. of par value of United States bonds deposited by them in the Treasury; the Banks are to keep on hand in coin 25 per cent. of their out standing in circulation. Provision is also made for the withdrawal of 20 millions of their present national circulation from States in excess of their proportion after the forty-five million now authorized shall be exhausted. The bill was passed by a vote of 39 to 23.

Mr. Trumbull reported with amendments the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws, and extending the provisions of the civil rights bill to Chinese.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—A report was presented from the committee on foreign affairs in reference to the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain for political offenses, and closing with a resolution that the President should communicate for information concerning this subject. The committee expresses much sympathy on the subject of this resolution. Speeches were made on both sides of the resolution, which went over because of the expiration of the morning House.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire why Cuba had not been recognized as a belligerent.

The Senate bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the poor in the District of Columbia, and allowing ten thousand dollars worth of condemned army clothing to be distributed. This bill elicited considerable discussion. Mr. Logan argued that it was not proper to appropriate money for the use, pehaps, of election purposes. He said if the fashionable people in Washington would devote the money spent for receptions and ornament to charatable purposes there would be no need or call upon Congress to aid the poor.

Knott asserted that the effect of the bill would be to draw negroes here from other States who would out-vote resident citizens.

The House then adjourned without disposing of the bill.

—

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Noon.

Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 109; short, 109¼. Gold 121¼. Five-twenties of Sixty-two, ex-coupons, 115½. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 54 new, 49¼. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 62½; new, 65¾. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 69; new 66. Levee sixes, 68½; eights, 87. Alabama eights, 93; fives, 62. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 80; sevens, 92. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 43; new, 25½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 86; new, 85¼.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn dull and heavy. Pork dull—mess $26. Lard dull at 16 cents.—Cotton dull—middling 25¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 47½@48 cents ₱ bbl. Rosin quiet at $2 15@$2 20 for strained. Freights dull.

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BEESWAX, ₱ lb 33 @ 35
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each. 2nd hands..2 40 @ 2 75
New .....2 75 @ 3 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,
Tallow.....18 @ 21
Adamantine. 18 @ 20
Sperm.....50 @ 55
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,
Java.....35 @ 40
Laguayra...25 @ 28
Rio.....18 @ 23
St. Domingo.25 @ 28
COTTON, ₱ lb.,
Ord. to Mid'g 21 @ 23
Strict Mid'g 00 @ 23½
COTTON BAGGING,
Gunny, ₱ yd 22 @ 24
Dundee.....00 @ 33
Flax .....26½ @ 27
Double Ane 27 @ 00
Rope, ₱ lb... 7 @ 10
CORN MEAL,
₱ bushel..1 25 @ 1 30
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting,
₱ yard.. 12 @ 16
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb 2 10 @ 2 15
FEATHERS,
₱ lb.....65 @ 75
FISH, ₱ bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1...27 00 @28 00
No. 2...22 00 @23 00
No. 3...14 00 @16 00
Mullets... 6 50 @ 9 50
Herring,
East.....0 00 @ 6 50
N.C.roe. 0 00 @ 0 00
do cut, 8 50 @ 9 00
do gross, 0 00 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb 9 @ 10
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern
Family... 6 00 @10 00
Superfine. 5 25 @ 5 50
Fine..... 5 00 @ 5 50
Ex. Super 5 50 @ 6 00
NORTH CAROLINA,
Family... 9 50 @10 00
Superfine. 9 00 @ 9 25
GLUE, ₱ lb..18 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS. 28 @ 30
GUANO, Peruvian,
Per ton. 00 00 @95 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,
Corn.....1 15 @ 1 20
Oats.....75 @ 85
Peas, Cow. 1 35 @ 1 40
Rice, rough 0 00 @ 0 00
Carolina,.... 8½@ 9¾
HIDES, ₱ lb.,
Green.....9 @ 9¾
Dry.....16 @ 16¾
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,
Eastern...1 35 @ 1 50
Northern..1 15 @ 1 30
IRON, ₱ lb.,
English, ass'd 8 @ 10
American, ref. 0 @ 10
American,
sheer.....9 @ 10
Swede..... 10 @ 12
Hoop,
₱ ton. 125 00@130 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)
Whiskey,..1 50 @ 2 25
Bourbon ..2 00 @ 1 00
N. E. Rum 2 00 @ 3 00
Gin.....4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00
do Apple 2 75 @ 3 00
do Peach 3 00 @ 3 50
LUMBER, (River,
Flr Bds..15 00 @17 00
Wide do .12 00 @14 00
Scantling 10 00 @12 00
LIME, ₱ bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00
From store 0 00 @ 1 75
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,
Cuba, hhds..48 @ 50
do bbls..50 @ 55
Sugar house. 00 @ 37½
do bbls..33 @ 40
Syrup, bbls..60 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.
Virgin ——2 80 @ 0 00
Yellow dip. 2 80 @ 0 00
Hard.....0 00 @ 1 65
Tar, ₱ bbl. 0 00 @ 2 20
Tar, in ordr 0 00 @ 2 40
Pitch, City 3 00 @ 3 25
Rosin, pale 3 50 @ 4 25
do No. 1..2 50 @ 3 50
do No. 2..1 65 @ 1 80
do No. 3. 0 00 @ 1 55
Spirits Turpentine,
₱ gal.... 44 @ 45
NAILS, ₱ lb.,
Cut.....5 50 @ 5 75
OILS, ₱ gallon,
Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed...1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery. 1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene....40 @ 42½
PEA NUTS,..1 25 @ 1 75
POTATOES,
Sweet, bush 90 @ 1 00
Irish, ₱ bbl 3 00 @ 4 00
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,
N. C. Bacon.
Hams.....20 @ 21
Middlings....18 @ 19
Shoulders....16 @ 17
Hog round...18 @ 19
Western Bacon.
Hams.....17 @ 21
Middlings....17½@ 19
Shoulders....15 @ 15½
Lard, N. C...20 @ 21
do North'rn 17 @ 22
Butter, N. C. 25 @ 30
do North'rn 35 @ 42
Cheese.....16 @ 20
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.
City Mess 29 50 @30 00
Thin " 00 00 @00 00
Prime, ...00 00 @00 00
Rump....20 00 @30 00
SALT, Alum, per
bag 2 bush. 1 75 @2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground
cargo ...0 00 @ 1 55
from store. 1 65 @ 1 70
American..1 55 @ 1 60
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,
Cuba.....14 @ 15
Porto Rico..13 @ 14
C.....14½@ 14¾
B.....15 @ 15¾
A.....15 @ 16
Crushed....16½@ 17
SOAP, ₱ lb.
Northern,... 6½@ 10
Wilmington,
Ext. Family, 10½@ 11
Family .... 10 @ 10
Chemical,.. 9½@ 10
Pale..... 8 @ 10½
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,
Contract ..4 00 @ 5 50
Common ..2 50 @ 3 00
STAVES, ₱ M.,
W. O. bbl 00 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ₱ M.,
Shipping.00 00 @13 00
Mill, prime 10 00 @11 50
Mill Fair. 7 00 @ 8 90
Mill, inferior to
ord..... 4 00 @ 5 00
TALLOW, lb...10 @ 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

February 3d, 1870.

TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review we have nothing new to report in the market for this article. There has been a steady enquiry for both shipping and distilling purposes, and upon arrival parcels have found ready purchasers at $2 80 for soft and $1 65 for hard. The week's receipts have been moderate, and the sales foot up 3,608 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft	Hard
Friday	1,300	$2 80	$1 65
Saturday	750	2 80	1 65
Monday	940	2 80	1 65
Tuesday	208	2 80	1 65
Wednesday	410	2 80	1 65

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—For this article the market opened on Friday last at a slight advance, closing on that day at 43 cents. Since then there has been a steady enquiry from shippers, and prices have further improved, the market closing on Monday at 44 cents for country, and 45 cents for New York packages. To-day (Thursday) no sales have taken place up to the time of closing our enquiries—factors have a very small stock on hand and are firm in holding for higher figures, while buyers seem to hold off for further advices. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday	50 casks at	42½	cents per gallon.
Do	100 " "	43	" " "
Saturday	80 " "	43	" " "
Monday	68 " "	43	" " "
Do	200 " "	43½	" " "
Tuesday	145 " "	43½	" " "
Wednesday	120 " "	43½	" " "
Do	269 " "	44	" " "
Do	125 " "	45*	" " "

*New York packages.

ROSIN.—During the week just ended the market for the lower grades has ruled quite steady, with moderate transactions. There is a fair enquiry, and a very small stock offering. For the medium grades the market rules dull, and is neglected; while for the finer qualities of Pale there is some enquiry, and no stock. The week's sales are as follows: Friday, 3,991 bbls. at $1 50@$1 55 for strained, $1 60, $1 70@$1 80 for No. 2, and $2@$2 75 for No. 1; Saturday, 900 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, and $1 55 for No. 2; Monday, 550 bbls. at $1 50 for strained, and $1 65 for No. 2; Tuesday, 223 bbls. at $1 65 for No. 2, $1 80 for low No. 1, $3 50 for No. 1, and $5 for Pale—all ₱ 280 lbs.

TAR—Ruled quite active during the early part of the week, and the price advanced 10 cents.—For a few days past, however, the demand has not been so good, and the price has declined—the market closing dull at $2 20. The receipts and sales are 1,194 bbls., as follows: 190 bbls. at $2 60, 389 do. at $2 50, 309 do. at $2 40, and 306 do. at $2 20 ₱ bbl.

BARRELS.—There is a full stock of empty spirit barrels in first hands, and the market rules exceedingly dull. There is no demand at present, and quotations are merely nominal. We quote as follows: Second hand country $2 15@$2 20 as they run, and $2 50@$2 60 for selected, and $2 50@$2 65 for new; New York, $2 75@$2 80 for new and second hand; city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Small lots coming in which are taken at 33@35 cents ₱ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in somewhat better receipt, and the market is at present moderately supplied. There is only a light demand from butchers, and we quote on the hoof at 9@11 cents ₱ lb. net, as in quality.

CORN Meal—Is in good supply, with a fair retail enquiry. Selling from the mills at $1 25 ₱ bushel, in quantities to suit.

COTTON—During the earlier part of the week just closed the market for this article ruled quite active, and parcels were readily taken when offered. On Tuesday, however, the advices from abroad were less favorable, and since that day prices show a slight decline, and the market has ruled quiet, with but little disposition on the part of buyers to operate, unless at lower figures. We quote sales of 477 bales as follows: 33 at 21, 113 at 22, 15 at 22½, 53 at 22⅞, 7 at 22¾, 32 at 23, 47 at 23½, 17 at 23¾, 48 at 24, and 32 at 24¼ cents ₱ lb., and 80 bales on private terms.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton are in moderate stock,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

The Mexican Revolution.

The revolution in Mexico is assuming more formidable proportions. The latest news from San Luis Potosi shows that the revolt, headed by General Aguirre, is spreading and that the revolutionists had pronounced against the general government. This movement, however, was anticipated, the Governors of several of the States being ordered to raise troops to put down the rising. Matters look serious and the gravest fears are indulged in by those who desire a reign of peace, law and order.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We have carefully read an editorial article in the Wilmington *Star* of the 26th, headed "Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company," in which, what appears to be a well-considered plan for the completion of that Road, is suggested and discussed.

The future of Wilmington is perhaps more dependent upon that road than upon all her other roads put together. The citizens of Wilmington, therefore, are deeply interested in everything which appears, in the public prints, which has reference to its completion. This fact furnishes sufficient reason for the short notice which we propose to take of our neighbor's article.

The substance of the plan is stated by the *Star* as follows :

"*First*, provide for cancelling all the bonds not sold or hypothecated. *Second*, authorize a first *mortgage* to be executed on all the property and franchises of the Company for two millions of dollars in cash; and let that sum be judiciously expended upon the line to complete and equip the road to the mountains.

"Let the half million of hypothecated bonds be taken up at as low a figure as possible and paid out of the new loan.

"Let the one million of bonds sold be exchanged for half a million of stock, and returned to the State Treasury. That is, allow the State Treasurer to exchange certificates of stock for these bonds at the rate of fifty per cent. of their face. Let the subscribers to the new loan have the privilege of converting their bonds into preferred stock at any time within ten years. These bonds to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

"Let the net income of the company be pledged for the payment of the interest. Let the shares of stock be made $100 each."

We would suggest that there is one small difficulty in the way of the successful execution of this object; and that it will be necessary that this small difficulty shall be removed before practical men will endorse its feasibility. We believe that the first proposition is politically impossible, for we have no idea that the State Government will consent to surrender the *control* of the road which it has labored so long to obtain. We know that the second is *legally* impossible, for we learn from the reports of the President and Directors that a first mortgage has already been executed upon the road; that two million five hundred thousand dollars of bonds have already been issued under that mortgage, and that a portion of those bonds have been sold. This mortgage was executed in the Spring of 1867, under authority of an act of the General Assembly which was ratified in December, 1866; and the annual published reports of the officers of the company have contained full information of their operations under this mortgage.

We have no idea of discussing this impossible scheme any farther at present. *The road is already under mortgage.* We suggest this as a small difficulty which must necessarily be removed before the scheme can be successfully prosecuted. We learn that the Board of Directors will meet in this city on the 3d day of February. We have do doubt they will do all for the good of the company which can be done under the circumstances. Having full possession of all facts connected with the condition and prospects of the company, we have no doubt they can provide for its interests far better than can be done by outsiders. Yet we will hazard the suggestion that the strong reliance of the friends of the road, at this time, must be in ECONOMY AND PATIENCE.

Significant.

The passage of the resolution of censure upon General LITTLEFIELD, the State printer, by a decided vote in the House on Wednesday, was most significant. The *Standard* squirms, threatens, begs and brags by turn, but only to show how much it is moved by this evidence, that its influence over its party friends in the Legislature is gone. We pity the disconsolate Editor in his frantic and piteous efforts to convince the public that he is not responsible for the short-comings of the redoubtable General, whose villainies are so transparent that even the present Legislature is forced to acknowledge their existence.

Will Littlefield resign as requested? Can the *Standard* be supported independent of its pickings and stealings from the State Treasury, now that the Bankrupt business is about over? Does it possess the power to "kill and make alive," now that Governor Holden no longer controls its destiny? Must Littlefield retire from its management to preserve the integrity of the party and the continued influence of its organ? By all means Littlefield should make a few more judicious presents to churches and religious societies before it is too late.

The News from Europe.

The advices from Europe, by cable and mail reports, says the New York *Herald*, supply matter of much interest relative to the situation, political, dynastic and social, as it presents in the Old World. The cable telegrams announce that the Spanish Cortes debated a direct motion for the exclusion of the Bourbons from the throne of the country. General Prim declared that the resolution was of a much too sweeping character, although he did not intend to save the claim or favor the pretensions of the Duke de Montpensier to the crown. The subject gave rise to a warm discussion, at the close of which the exclusion resolution was rejected by a large majority. England was preparing actively for the opening of Parliament on the 8th of February. All the material interests of the country, as well as the immaterial presented by the Church, were in active and really healthy commotion. The miners and operatives' trade "strikes" at La Creuzot, France, were terminated.

By mail we have a verbatim report of John Bright's speech before the democracy of Birmingham, of which we have already given an ample synopsis by cable telegram. The detail confirms the fact that the right honorable gentleman is fully impressed with a sense of the serious governmental crisis which is impending over Great Britain, in consequence of the necessity which exists for a prompt, decided and unequivocal settlement of the great questions which will soon be presented by the people to the legislators and Crown, and that he is using his influence in a really patriotic direction, so as to harmonize, if possible, the different classes of the community towards an equitable adjustment. Paris supplies accounts of some interesting incidents connected with the Bonaparte-Noir tragedy, its consequences and probable results; so that the budget of European news is in reality exciting and of serious import at one and the same moment.

The Tariff—Protection.

The annual contest over the Tariff is just beginning. As usual the protectionists have the inside track. The influence of the New England manufacturers and Pennsylvania iron-mongers, through their legitimate and carpet-bag representatives upon the floors of Congress, and the power of the wealth accumulated by previous protective legislation, will doubtless again enable them to pass a Tariff bill for their benefit, and the agriculturalists of the West and South must continue to be taxed to support the wealthy iron, woollen and cotton manufacturers of the North and East.

It has always been the most remarkable phenomena in American politics that the representatives of the great material interests of the country should continually and blindly give way to the clamor raised by the few in favor of protection. The more influential Senators and Representatives of the West are beginning to throw off the thraldom which New England protectionists have imposed upon the country and are enlightening the people in regard to the burdens heaped upon the masses for the benefit of a favored few. The same Congress which has protected manufacturers by direct taxation, has also indirectly aided them by laying burdens upon the producer. This has gone on to such an extent that our tariff laws are enacted to enrich a few thousand to the detriment of laboring millions.

We were struck with the figures and facts presented in the late able speech of Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, giving the practical working of the present abominable tariff. He said that those who clamor for protection constitute but a small portion of the people of the country. Their interest should command no more of the favor or solicitude of the government than those of the people generally. It is estimated that the total aggregate products of all the industries of the country last year amounted to $6,500,000,000. More than one-half of all that was the result of agriculture. Only $250,000,000—less than four per cent. of the whole—consisted of the total products of iron, woollens and cottons. In the production of the latter amount a little over three hundred thousand persons were engaged, while over twelve million five hundred thousand were engaged in the production of the other values. Yet nearly all our iniquitous tariff laws and duties are inspired, begotten, and imposed in the interest of this small number, and in a spirit of cruel injustice and enmity against all the others. To guarantee undue, unnatural and excessive profits to these few, the many, the great body of the people, are compelled to pay their full proportion of all public burdens, and at the same time to pay incalculable millions as tribute for the benefit of the few. To serve the latter they have been shorn of their sacred rights of freedom of exchange and to enjoy the inestimable advantages of fair competition, of honest prices and equal laws.

These figures present a startling array of facts for the consideration of the people of the South. Having few or no distinctive representatives in either branch of the National Legislature, we cannot expect our peculiar interests to be looked to or promoted. The South must continue to bleed for the benefit of the Northern manufacturer, and we see no help except through the increased strength which the new apportionment will give the West and South, or failing in this to become manufacturers ourselves. If our agriculturalists must pay a special tax upon their machinery and farm implements, and cotton and woollen goods, and our railroads must pay a bonus upon their iron, in order to "protect" manufacturing companies which already declare twenty and thirty per cent. dividends annually, and the shares of which are upwards of one hundred per cent. above par, much of the industry of the people will be consumed and their prosperity retarded.

We shall watch the debates upon this matter and keep our readers advised of its different phases. There is nothing of more interest to our people in their depressed condition. They can illy afford to be taxed to support other people, and their industry is needed to keep the wolf away from their own doors rather than to enrich and ornament the palatial residences of others.

Important Enterprise.

It is stated that a new survey for a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien has just been completed. The work was undertaken for a Paris company by M. Lucien de Puydt, a French engineer, and he has succeeded in laying out a short and speedily constructed route from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The line is outside the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railroad Company holds a right. The cost is estimated at $70,000,000, and time required for the completion of the work from three to five years. An effort will be made immediately to raise the money from American and European capitalists if the Colombian government will undertake to guarantee the loan.

Married Women.

Married women in South Carolina will soon acquire control of their own property. The Legislature has just passed a bill which provides that no real or personal property held by a woman at the time of her marriage shall be subject to levy or sale for her husband's debts, but shall be her separate property—and that she may manage and dispose of the same in all respects as though she were a man.

That will not, however, satisfy the strong-minded women, if there be any like Jennie Collins, Susan B. Anthony or petty Phebe Cousins in that State, as they will be content with nothing short of the ballot, breeches, and the right to stand up in crowded cars.

Virginia.

Governor WALKER has formally taken the oaths of office and entered upon his duties as Constitutional Governor of Virginia. He has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 8th of February.

By the power vested in him by the Constitution of the State he has appointed JOHN L. MARYE, Jr., Lieutenant Governor in place of JOHN F. LEWIS, elected United States Senator. Mr. MARYE is a Virginian of character and a lawyer of distinction. He was the Conservative nominee for Attorney General upon the ticket with Colonel WITHERS for Governor. The appointment will be received with favor by the people of Virginia and will be accepted as evidence that Governor WALKER will not prove false to those whose support he is indebted for his election.

Agitation for Repudiation.

Notwithstanding the recent decisive action of Congress in voting down by an almost unanimous vote a proposition squinting towards repudiation, it is very evident that there is a growing party at the North who would be glad to see the bondholders's grip upon the treasury released. As a specimen of the arguments which they address to the laboring classes we give the following article from Brick Pomeroy's paper. While the Radical party at the North, who are largely interested in the bonds, are forcing universal negro suffrage upon the country, would it not be well for them to consider what would be the effect of such arguments when addressed to the non bondholding, tax paying negroes of the South. The following is the article from the *Democrat:*

OH! BONDS.

Before us is a package of paper. All printed with green, and black and red, with blue figures on white paper.

Quite emblematical!

The white paper is the Democracy that was.

The green represents the people that are foolish slaves to pay principal and interest on what has been and is now a monstrous curse and a blight on industry.

The black—well, that is a good loyal color. That is the color we fought for! To liberate the black and enslave the white! To destroy a working aristocracy in the South, and create an idle one in the North.

The red. That is a good color. It flowed from the hearts of brave men, who fought, that the cunning ones who had money might have a chance to invest it safely.

Red is a good color. There were blood-red battle-fields—eyes red with weeping all over the land. The red life-blood flowing out—not that the Union might be restored by fighting, for it was not!

Else why these years of reckless legislation? Our people fought for something! It was not for the Union! It was not to benefit labor! It was to create and exempt from taxation an aristocracy. And now?

The war is over—pay the debt to the ones who jingled their gold till its ring and metallic music drowned the cries of those whose red blood was running deathward. Yes—that red is a good color!

And the blue! Ask the honest workingman who pays taxes, while the bondholder pays none—how he feels! Blue is good! The figures are in blue—that is, the numbers. And the *numbers* of the people are blue—the bondholder will be. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of paper—bonds. All neatly printed, with little gold-bearing coupons attached. Handle the beauties with care. They are pets—a pocketful of Government darlings!

The President, the Courts, the bayonets, the bondholders, the people protect these innocent robbers of the poor. This twenty thousand dollars' worth of bonds earned last year two thousand dollars in greenbacks. The one who holds the bonds just sold the coupons of that amount in currency.

And no trouble. No taxes to day. Certain crop every six months j No taxes to pay as on cattle, horses, hogs, lands, tools machinery.—This little handful of paper earns more each year than do four-fifths of the farmers in the United States!

These are the fellows for money! No plowing, sowing, reaping, threshing, marketing, or weary work to make them yield. The owner does nothing—the poor people support him.

O blessed bonds!

O twenty thousand dollars!

O property not taxed!

O certainty of investment!

O working men and women, why don't you buy bonds and make the people support you?

North Carolina.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, which shows that our State and people have some friends even in Massachusetts:

BOSTON, Jan. 21st 1870.

DEAR SIR :—

* * * * * * * * * * *

Ever since becoming acquainted with the true character and unfortunately isolated situation of "The Glorious Old State," and the true merit with its never failing associates, pure virtue and unassumed modesty, universally to be met with among her citizens, all my sympathies have been active in their behalf.

As the great, good and gifted Gaston might have said, if he did not say it, "There she stands with her true merit, virtue and unassumed modesty," bounded on the north by Virginians, who boastingly claim to have by "Right Divine" all of "*The First Families,*" and last, but not least, the still more proud South Carolinians, bound and enclose her on the south, with all the known *Chivalry*!

She is often sneeringly taunted by South Carolinians and Virginians, as well as by a large number of uninformed weak-minded people in her other sister States, of being "The Tar, Pitch and Turpentine State." Now were it true that North Carolina produces nothing more than those important articles, tar, pitch and turpentine, which constitute one of the greatest and most indispensable staples of commerce, that alone entitles her to rank in a commercial point of view as one of the first States in this *disunited* Confederacy. The immense importance of North Carolina products was most keenly felt during the late war throughout the entire length and breadth of this barbarously and needlessly bloodstained country.

Soon after the late inhuman war was savagely and brutally commenced by the North against the South, Spirits of Turpentine reached and retained during the whole of that inhumanly barbarous war the extraordinary high price of six dollars per gallon, notwithstanding every nook and corner of Europe was drained of all the Turpentine money could purchase for the American market, and Benzine, obtained from Petroleum, was as far as possible used as its substitute for most purposes in painting.

Leaving out of the question the millions of dollars worth of Yellow-Pine Lumber, the Cotton, the Rice, the Corn, the Tobacco. &c., &c., &c., annually exported from "The Glorious Old North State," it should not be forgotten that it was in North Carolina, where Gold was first discovered in this country and mined in paying quantities to the amount of millions without scarcely making an impression upon the incalculable millions of that precious metal, which a beneficent Providence has deposited within her limits, and which, ere long will attract to her bosom of Gold and Diamonds a greater furor of immigration than ever raged in the most palmy days of California. North Carolina is not only the original Gold and Diamond yielding State, but was the pioneer State in making Wine, as may be seen by referring to the U. S. Census Returns in 1820-'30, &c.

If a correct history of wine-making in this country is ever written, it must begin by stating the historical fact, that when Great Napoleon the First was about to be banished and imprisoned for life, to the boundless ocean-girt Island of St. Helena, by the cowardly and disgraceful edict of the unholy Allied Powers, a number of his favorite and devoted Generals begged in vain for permission to accompany their great commander into exile, their prayer being refused they came to this home for the political exiles of Europe. Our whole country received them with open arms, every one of the then *United* States voted them a welcome and the proffer of pecuniary aid, both in money and lands. Congress passed a vote of welcome in their behalf and they became truly the Nation's guests. In that vote they were tendered public land to be selected at their pleasure, and pecuniary aid was likewise offered them by our National Legislature. Under those circumstances, it is to be presumed they made choice of and settled in the most desirable State, which was NORTH CAROLINA, where they commenced the culture of grapes and made wine upon an extensive scale, which was transported at great expense in wagons to the seaport of Charleston, South Carolina, and thence shipped to the ports of Boston, Philadelphia and New York, where it readily sold at high prices in those low price days. To this should be added the further fact, that North Carolina is the home of the Isabella and numerous other of the best wine yielding grapes in the known world. Please pardon the length of my letter, as it has been written from the fullness of a heart that ever has been and I trust ever will be ready to "Melt at others' woes," but most especially does it sympathise and accord with the oppressed and down-trodden of all enlightened white peoples.

Wishing you and all the good people of North Carolina God-speed upon the road of prosperity, wealth and happiness,

I remain yours and their

Obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. DEWEY.

ANOTHER EXCURSION.—The merchants of this city propose giving another free excursion to their country customers on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad on the 9th of February. A train will be chartered exclusively for the whites, which will convey them to the city free of charge, in order to afford an opportunity for making purchases, and carry them back to their homes without any railroad fare whatever. An excellent opportunity is here offered our country friends for a pleasant excursion to the city, where they can make their purchases without costs of travel.

RICE AND PEANUTS.—Appreciating the importance to this section and State of a protective tariff on foreign rice and peanuts, we earnestly trust that the measure inaugurated for the protection of these articles of domestic production will not be permitted to stop at the mere passage of resolutions by the producers of this section. Our rice and peanut growers can only petition their legislative bodies to enact such a law as will secure to them the required protection; but their voice should be heard by their representatives as a demand from the people that admits of no just denial. We, therefore, hope and believe that the Legislature of North Carolina and the Congress of the United States will act promptly in this matter of a protective tariff, and do all that is asked at their hands.

The culture of rice, once so important to this section, has been by no means a successful undertaking since the war. It required peculiar and experienced labor, and the laborer must necessarily be acclimated. That peculiar class of slave laborers known as rice field negroes were endued with a hardihood which enabled them to successfully withstand all the malarious influences natural to the soil upon which they labored. Since the war this class has greatly diminished in numbers, and it has been found next to impossible to secure proper labor for the rice fields. For a while the rice planter rested his hopes upon the introduction of Coolies, and now that this seems a remote possibility, rice culture has almost become to be regarded among the things that were. With the present unreliable and unskilled labor the last hope of the rice planter rests upon the passage of a protective tariff to insure him against a foreign monopoly.

In the matter of peanuts, a most important product of this section, the necessity for a protective tariff is also manifest. Since Virginia and Georgia have commenced their production our peanuts have met with powerful rivals, their competitors in the market being larger and more attractive in appearance, though not so palatable or of so great intrinsic value. Italian venders and others North have a way of parching them beautifully and polishing their fine large hull to such an extent as to make them really sought after for table use. Yet by the African peanut it is said ours suffer greater depreciation and in an entirely different manner. Being near the same size, we are told, dealers mix in with them our North Carolina peanut. By the time they reach this country those from abroad in many instances become rancid, and our small peanuts by means of the mixture are all that assist their sale. Because of the inferior quality of these foreign peanuts all of a small size are avoided or purchased with some misgivings, and the value of ours thus greatly affected. Rid the market of the inferior foreign peanuts by a protective tariff, and our producers say they can cope successfully with those of Virginia and Georgia productions.

A Miss Marshall, who has been lecturing in the South on Woman's rights and temperance, has just been sent to jail in Tennessee for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Arrangements are being made for a grand excursion around the world, which will only cost about $700 in gold.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Elevate Your Guns.

Littlefield, the absconding swindler and friend of the Governor, speaks through the Standard every day. His paper on Wednesday said, "The manner in which Legislative affairs have progressed of late, have been very satisfactory to every Republican in the State. Everything has worked badly, and owing to divisions in the Republican ranks. Republicans should no longer suffer themselves to be made tools to work against their own party; it is time you should drive out the traitors and spies who are counselling you to your own ruin. Blind that you are, you do not see that which is seen by Republicans all over the State, that you are ruining your party and injuring the people who elected you. Cast out the spies and traitors; they are thick among you and your most sacred plans are known to your enemies. There has been too much temporizing; too much hob-nobbing with our enemies, too much seeking after Democratic applause; too much fear of Democratic criticism, and too many weak minds and still weaker knees."

This is refreshing, when we remember that it is from the paper of an absconding carpet-bag swindler, This article was written because there were resolutions politely asking the swindler to resign as State Printer.

The resolution calling on the swindler to resign as State Printer, passed the House by a vote of 52 to 34, every negro and carpet-bagger voteing against it. The swindler's paper on Thursday says:

"Yesterday the House passed a resolution calling upon the State Printer" (Littfield) to resign his office.

We confess we are much surprised at such a measure passing the Republican House. If the Republican members have forgotten how often they have relied upon the Standard as their sole support in the hour of trial, we have no wish to remind them of it.

If they have forgotten how often the Standard has been their only defender in the hour of danger, we have no wish to remind them of it. We do not wish to urge past *services* as a rebuke to injustice done in the present. If the Republicans of the Legislature choose to forget these things, we shall not seek to force them upon unwilling ears. We might reproach those Republicans who, forgetful of past favors, have turned against us, but we have no reproaches to make."

We have given quotations from the swindler's paper of Wednesday and Thursday; they are different and unlike in their temper, tone and character.

The Standard says he is unwilling to remind Republicans of past favors; well, this is proper in Littlefield, but *we* will remind Republican "hands" of past favors received from the Standard man :

1st. We say, Governor, remember that $20,000 for your old press and type.

2d. Senator Lassiter, remember $20 per acre for your kildee land.

3d. Stephens (not chicken,) remember the loan of $1,200.

4th. Laffin, remember the note payable to "James Smith" for $3,000.

5th. Mr. ——, remember that gold watch and chain.

6th. All hands, remember $10,000 spent in the bar-room established in the Capitol for your accommodation, $4,000 of which is, this day, due to Bakalan.

"Hands," where's your gratitude? If you turn Littlefield out as State Printer, he will feel he has cause to think you a set of ungrateful scamps. "Hands!" sweet "hands!" as you remember watches, chains, money presents, gin slings and whiskey punches, don't turn the swindler out!

Even Holden shows too much gratitude for that. He will not turn him out, nor will he tell, in a special message, what he knows about the swindle in State bonds. Grateful Governor! "Hands," look at him! imitate him! say not a word about the swindler, Milton S. Littlefield.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Greasy Sam.

This weak-brained jurist adjourned his Court on Tuesday. When he dismissed the Grand Jury he said it was with pain that he had heard that certain persons had been tampering with the Grand Jury; that the Grand Jury should not allow any person outside to approach them, &c.

General Cox, the Solicitor, asked Hawk Rogers, one of the Grand Jury, if any person had been before them except sworn witnesses. Hawk said no.

Mr. Badger being struck with the novelty of Greasy's charge, asked His Honor if he understood him to say that persons were not allowed to approach the Grand Jury and give information, &c?

Greasy said he understood correctly; persons could inform the Solicitor and he could inform the Grand Jury.

Judge Merrimon said, "with all deference to your Honor, I do not so understand the law: when I was upon the Bench I charged the Grand Jury that it was the duty of all good citizens who knew of violations of the law to inform the Grand Jury. I suggest that it is a matter of the greatest importance in the administration of the crimnal law, and your Honor's understanding of it is certainly new to me."

Greasy said he had maturely considered what he was saying, and no person should approach the Grand Jury except through the Solicitor.

Mr. Peterson Dunn, foreman, informed a member of the Bar that the Judge in his charge to the Grand Jury, when Court opened, said that it was their duty to inquire who had been guilty of a violation of the law, and his charge when they adjourned, was just the reverse of what he said on that point, when the Grand Jury was organized.

Now, Greasy Sam was striking at the editor of the Sentinel. We tell his Gerasiness that Quent Bryant will pull him from under Fanny Levy's bed by the legs fifty times more before he catches us tampering with the Grand Jury.

We went to the door of the Grand Jury room and asked the officer of the Grand Jury to call out the foreman, Mr. Peterson Dunn. We told him to call on the Clerk for the record in the suit of A. W. Shaffer against Littlefield, Smite and Deweese, and to have M. Churchill sworn as a witness. We further told him we had no concealment in the matter, if we knew the facts personally we would go and testify before the Grand Jury. We talked with the Solicitor, Gen. Cox, and gave him the facts. And we say if we had a decent Judge to preside at our courts, most of the frauds which are, and have been perpetrated, would be ferreted out and Littlefield, Judge Alden and the Ring brought to condign punishment.

This is the tampering with the Grand Jury that pained Greasy Sam. Greasy is too easily pained, he must have been pained when the Grand Jury presented Littlefield twelve months ago, for he adjourned the Court as soon as the presentment was made. Alas for the Judiciary of North Carolina, that its ermine should be worn by such a creature!

"Oh! for an hour" of Old Tom Jefferson—the man who rode his horse, unattended, to his inauguration, and when the French Minister came to the Executive Mansion to complain of some breach of etiquette, entered to him with one boot on and the other in his hand. He would pat this Prince (Arthur) patronizingly on the head, and ask after the health of his respected mother. But we have no Jefferson and no Democracy.—*Don Piatt.*

September Gold Panic Testimony—Additional Particulars—The Humors of Fisk, Jr.—Gold Flashes.

The New York papers contain some details of James Fisk, Jr.'s testimony before the September gold panic investigating committee of Congress in addition to the lengthy report published yesterday. In regard to Mr. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, just before the celebrated black Friday, Fisk, Jr., says :

A PICTURE OF CORBIN.

"Corbin was confident we were doing a great national good—good for the country—as well as assisting the road to secure this transportation. At the last he tried to make out, but I thought it was not the least consideration with him, that he could see more money in it than he ever before saw in one transaction at any time in his life. I told him I thought he could. He really impressed me that he had his own hidden thoughts, and, with his eye cocked up over his nose, you could not tell what he was looking at or which way he was gunning. It was at once suggested to me whether the old thief would not rather lie than tell the truth. He seemed to understand Mr. Gould's position; he seemed to understand that he was a party to all this arrangement and all that had been done, and that this was the only chance that they had to make this money, which they had been looking to make while accomplishing this good of starting up the trade of this country. I was inclined to believe the old man had the whole thing fixed up, and I started off to use the wires to get a good 'jag' of gold if it was going up.

THAT LETTER.

Fisk dwells at some length on the matter of the alleged letter from Corbin to the President at Washington, Pennsylvania, sent by the trusty man Chapin, but he does not say what was in that letter which made everything "all right." According to Fisk, Corbin was well satisfied with his epistolatory effort, and said that the interest both of the nation and the interest in the matter all around was so great that there could be no slip up whatever; that we were safe in getting everything belonging to ourselves, and that we would also get everything belonging to everybody else!

THE UNION LEAGUE FELLOWS.

Fisk, Jr's., description of the "dinner to Boutwell," when he came on to New York, is rich. He says: "The 'bears' in Wall street and the Union League fellows got up a dinner at the Union League—a 'self-admiration dinner'—where they sat around with narrow foreheads and bald-headed way back to their shirt-collars. They had one of these 'self-admiration dinners,' in which they painted Mr. Boutwell as one of the finest financiers on the face of the earth, and he told them what he was doing to Fisk. A big thing out of the sea. Boutwell kept a pretty close mouth, evidently not knowing where he did stand; he thought better than to show on the face what his position might be; he thought he had better keep still, and I do not think that they got at that dinner any information at all out of Mr. Boutwell. I do not believe they got enough to pay for the dinner."

FISK AS A CRITIC.

In regard to an article published in New York on the morning of the memorable Friday calling the speculation "shameful," Fisk says: "We read that article going down town, and I knew at once that it would be telegraphed to Grant and Boutwell. It was one of those curious articles which, when you read, make you feel weak in the knees. It was an article when you read it you would dwell on it. We made the remark, if it made us feel a little weak in the kees at that time when we read it, what would be its effect when it reached Washington upon the Hon. George Boutwell and Honorable Executive of the United States, who probably had never speculated before this time. If we felt weak, how much weaker would they feel. As we afterward learned, Mr. Boutwell, about 10½ o'clock, went over to the Executive mansion, and not exceeding over fifteen minutes after he came back. There was a thunder-clap struck us in the shape of information that the sub-treasury had received an order to sell four millions of live gold, while our sales had been "short." I would rather carry forty millions of short gold than four millions of the real stuff, for the latter is a good deal heavier.—When the order to sell struck, Speyer was still picking up gold at 160."

SEEKING A COOL PLACE.

Fisk devotes a good deal of his talk to the subject of Speyer, as given heretofore, adding that Speyer has only ten or fifteen hairs on his head, and when he appeared with his shirt-collar torn off, each one of these hairs was standing on end. When Fisk and Gould got scared, and thinking it was too hot, says: We went up town feeling that we wanted a cool place, if any one did. When I got up there no one knew anything about it. No one knew whether he was in or out, for there had never been any excitement like it.

GOLDEN FLASHES.

The committee put the following questions to Mr. Fisk:

Do you know whether General Butterfield was in these gold speculations, Mr. Fisk?

Yes; I understood General Butterfield had a share, or was engaged in speculations at this time in Wall street.

Did General Butterfield furnish you with the immediate news of the dispatch he had received to sell Government gold?

Mr. Fisk—He was in communication with us. We knew he had one and a half millions of gold with us. We had a messenger to go down to Mr. Butterfield's office three or four times, and every time he came back with word from General Butterfield that everything was "all right." About 11 o'clock when he went there he did not find Mr. Butterfield.—When he came back after being gone for about thirty minutes, I asked him, "Where the devil have you been?" He said, "I could not get in because there was such a commotion, and when I did he pointed me to another man who held a dispatch ordering the sale of four millions gold." Evidently that information had been received by General Butterfield and indicated to other parties before it had been indicated to us.

Did you state that you had carried some gold for General Butterfield?

Mr. Fisk—Mr. Gould carried some.

What became of the $500,000 gold carried for Mrs. Grant, and $500,000 carried for General Porter, and $1,500,000 for Corbin?

Oh, that has gone with all the rest.—Where the woodbine twineth.

You stated that Corbin was paid $25,000 for Mrs. Grant. Was that in a check or in money?

Mr. Fisk—It was in a check drawn by Mr. Martin in favor of Jay Gould or order. Mr. Gould endorsed it, and handed it to Mr. Corbin, who deposited it in his bank for collection, and it went to Mr. Gould's bank, and was drawn and deposited to the credit of Mr. Corbin. This showed that there was something unusual about the transaction, for it is not the way men do business in New York.

Do you know if any money was paid to Mrs. Grant?

Mr. Fisk—I only know what that old thief Corbin says. I don't know of my own knowledge.

Mr. Fisk—Do you know what the letter contained which Mr. Chapin carried from Mr. Corbin to General Grant at Washington, Pa., and which Mr. Corbin said clinched the thing?

Mr. Fisk—No; that is the only mistake made; that is where we were overreached; we ought to have found out what that letter contained.

For the Wilmington Journal.

A Card.

Rev. D. B. Clayton, of Columbia, S. C., —a man claiming to be a *Universalist preacher*—on the 29th of July, challenged me to a public oral "discussion, *in reference to the Bible doctrine of retribution, as to its character and extent.* I accepted the challenge and asked him to state to me what he *affirmed and denied*. He then (August 23d) submitted the following propositions, viz.:

Proposition 1st. The Scriptures teach that the punishment of sin will be endless in duration. You affirm. I deny.

Proposition 2d. The Scriptures teach that all mankind will finally be made holy, and consequently happy. I affirm. You deny.

I accepted these propositions substantially. He, in the *same letter*, submitted *seven rules* for the regulations of the debate. I *accepted four* of these rules entire. I proposed an *addition* to *rule* 3d and submitted this addition as my *ultimatum*, saying to Mr. C.: "You can accept or back down." He *refused* to *accept*. Now he has seen fit to publish the correspondence. He says in "*in full;*" but he has left out an important part of *his own* letter of October 11th. The correspondence is not published "*in full.*" He has accompanied the publication with various notes and remarks which do not benefit himself *much*, and which are by no means complimentary either to his head or heart. He says: "Mr Burkhead has refused to accept any proposition that I have made to him."

If my friends in the Wilmington District think that it is needful to publish the correspondence "in full" and *correctly*, they will write to me *at once*. The promotion of the laws of truth *alone* shall decide me to publish anything on the subject. It is due to myself and to the cause of truth to state that Mr. C. has made this *private* correspondence *public* without consulting me.

Very respectfully,

L. S. BURKHEAD.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 25th, 1870.

N. B. The Raleigh "Episcopal Methodist," the "Biblical Recorder," "N. C. Presbyterian" and the papers of N. and S. C, will confer a favor by publishing the above card. L. S. B.

Military Bill.

The following is the full text of the Military Bill as it finally passed the Legislature :

AN ACT TO SECURE THE BETTER PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered whenever in his judgment the civil authorities in any county are unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and property, to declare such counties in a state of insurrection, and to call into active service the militia of the State to such an extent as may become necessary to repress such insurrection. And in such case the Governor is further authorized to call upon the President for such assistance, if any, as in his judgment may be necessary to enforce the laws.

Sec. 2. That upon motion of the Solicitor of a District it shall be the duty of the Judge thereof to remove the trial of any person who has been or may hereafter be indicted for murder, conspiracy, and for violation of an act ratified the 12th day of April, 1866, from the county where such offense may have been committed to such other county in his district or adjoining district as the Solicitor may designate.—And any Judge before whom such case is pending may, upon his own motion, make such removal.

Sec. 3. That the expense attending the calling the militia into active service as herein provided shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State upon the warrant of the Governor, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the county declared to be in a state of insurrection and where such service is rendered to reimburse within one year the Treasurer of the State the expenses thus paid: Provided, That whenever a person or persons shall have been convicted of a violation of any offence mentioned in section two of this act, said expenses of the militia shall be taxed on the bill of cost against the person or persons convicted, and when collected the same shall be paid into the Treasury of such county.

Sec. 4. That the costs on conviction under an indictment of section two of this act shall be paid by the Commissioners of the county where the offender was convicted, on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court where the trial may be had; and if necessary, said Commissioners shall levy a tax for that purpose on all subjects of taxation in said county against the property of the person convicted for the costs aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Important Order of the Chinese Government Regulating Emigration.

The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Amoy a copy of an important order from the Foreign Board at Pekin, which order had not been generally promulgated, but communicated to the Commissioners of Customs of the Treaty Ports. The consul expresses the opinion that under this order the lawful emigration of Chinese to our Pacific coast will be continued to Hong Kong, as it would be unprofitable from other ports.

First—Non-treaty-power merchants are not permitted to open emigration agencies.

Second—Non-treaty-power ships are not permiited to carry Coolie emigrants.

Third—Coolie emigrants are not permitted to proceed under contract to non-treaty-power countries.

Fourth—Only treaty power merchants can open emigration agencies; only treaty-power ships can carry such emigrants, and it is only to treaty-power countries such contract emigrants can proceed.

Fifth—The Coolie traffic is prohibited at Macco.

The Commissioner of Customs is to be co-operate with the superintendent in seeing that the rules and regulations of each agency opened by the attorney by the authority of the local or terrestrial officials are in accordance with the convention of 1866, and is to act with the officers deputied by the locals in ascertaining that each emigrant fully understands the contract under which he proceeds and that he goes abroad under the contract of his own free will. The commissioner is furthermore to sign and seal such contract in proof that the coolie understands its meaning and accepts its terms, and he is also to take care that the ships employed to carry coolies are *bona fide* treaty-power ships.